# Christian Reflector.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1841.

All Scripture is profitable.

God hath made of one blood all nations of men.

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CHRISTIAN REFLECTOR IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN

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## Communications.

"Charges Refuted." No. 3.

Dear Brother Grosvenor,-According to my promise in my last number, I proceed to examine the effect of the compromise article. But that nothing may rest upon assertion. I must ask the patience of the reader, while I introduce quotations of some length from Southern official documents. If they be true, then the conduct of the Board and of its members has been infamous. If they be not true (?), then the Board have been sadly unfaithful to themselves and recreant to the cause of Missions, which is now suffering, and guilty also of a long substituting hints and private insinuations for

The " Watchman," too, virtually the organ of the with a want of candor that is truly painful, has asserted that certain "charges have been often refuted," at the same time that he knew that those certain charges were predicated upon these docuthe "charges" and not to publish or deny these documents by which those charges are sustained.

The controversy is, in reality, between the Board think that the south are guilty of enormous sin in holding their fellow immortals as their chattels .-But we believe they have told the truth in this matter, and we must continue to believe it, until those who are implicated shall deny it loud enough cle. It will be noticed that the report speaks of the components of the c

to let the South hear them.

Painful as the conviction is, their conduct has made it irresistible. I have waited long. My

Painful as the conviction is, their conduct has made it irresistible. I have waited long. My heart speaks when I say—most dearly do I love many who are implicated in this matter. But love will become selfish, if indulged at the expense of fidelity, and I proceed with the task.

Allow me, in the first place, to introduce a few out of the multitude of similar documents which might be given, from the doings of southern bodies, showing the demands of the South which were met and satisfied by the compromise document and compromise talk in the secret caucus at Baltimore with the slaveholders.

The following are its principal items: "The following are its principal items:"

Board.

From the minutes of the 20th anniversary of the Ga. Baptist State Convention, held at Thomaston, Upson Co., Ga., 14th, 15th, and 17 h. [May, 1841. The undersigned, delegates to in itringulation in the city of Baltimore, beg leave to report:

A meeting of Southern delegates was held in Baltimore, on Monday previous to the meeting of the convention, and we were presented, through one of our members, with a written article, purporting to be a voluntary expression of the general sentiments of the Nacotor Delether on the subject that had lavely excited so much feeling amongst the following are its principal items: "The following are its principal items:"

(Here follows the compromise article, printed in

tion' of which Eld. Fuller is a member, who so a former number.)

Beside an abundance of such documents as the "No member of the Foreign Board took part above, the Executive Committee of the Baptist Convention of Georgia addressed an official community the discussions or the doings of a meetitheld at the close of the last session of Boston Ass 10, 1840, in which, after complaining of the circular by the Abbitionists and of the approval of that circular by the meeting at the close of the Boston Association

the meeting at the close of the Boston Association at Watertown, they go on to say—

"While we are thus slandered, reviled, and excommunicated by churches, associations, and conventions, and by a large assembly, composed mostly of the members of the Boston Association, to which a large portion of the Board of Foreign Missions belong, can it be surprising that we should expect from our brethren of the Board, an explicit and candid avowal of what participation they hold in these excommunicating sentiments. On our part we say explicitly, that for ourselves we have endeavored, in the fear of God, to examine this subject, in which, we more than others, are concerned, and are folly satisfied with regard to the righteousness of the institution condemned. The abolition brethren condemning and excommunicating us, are at direct points with us, and we must know from your distinction with the sentiments above expressed."

So far as we could learn, there was but one sentiment among the southern delegates, with regard to the confidence which ought still to be reposed by us in the great body of our northern brethren. The funds which had been withheld by your Executive Committee, having been entrusted to your detectaces to retain or pay over at discretion, they cheerfully paid over. A few ultra-abolitionists took offence at the result of the new board, and took their leave of the convention in wrath. From a ten day, intercourse with our northern brethren, in private and in public, we can confidently say that we see to reason to apprehend any future disturbance of the most cordial co-operation of the North and South, in the grand design of evangelizing the world.

Signed, B. M. Sands, Thomas Stocks."

Thomas ton, May, 14, 1841. abolition brethren condemning and excemmunica-ting us, are at direct points with us, andswe must know from you, distinctly, whether with you also, we are guilty and excommunicated We hope and we are guilty and excommunicated We hope and

TV work, and also, refusing to take sides in the con- gretted that, in their circular, they had not been

roversy between the Abolitionists and the Slaveholders. This was far from being satisfactory at the South and drew forth a response from which the following is an extract.

Worcester, Ms. and in New York City,

By a Board of Municers, consisting of seven Ministers and sight Laymen, of the Buptist Denomination; at Two Dollars a year, pauchle always in advance. Individuals or companies, paying for six copies in advance to most hard a secenth gratis; or so paying for eleven copies, shall have the 20th, 12th, 12th and 18th gratis; or fifteen, shall have the 20th, 21st, 12th and 18th gratis; or nimetern, shall have the 20th and 18th gratis; or nimetern, shall have t

By these extracts the following facts will be clearly seen-1. That the non-communion with slave holders, promulged from the Baptist Antislavery Convention and confirmed at the Watertown meeting, was the matter that troubled slave-holders and of which they required the Board to purge themselves. 2. That having no power to revoke their commission, they would withhold their funds, until at Baltimore, they could supersede them by a new election. 3. In case of failing to do that, they should withdraw altogether from connection with the Board.

I will now introduce a few extracts to show how these demands have been met. There was a concruel triffing with the grief of their brethren, by so troversy between the South and the Board. It has been "settled." The South have consented to re-elect a portion of the old Board, and have given them their funds. Which has yielded? Have the Board abandoned their neutrality? and have they Board, has at least suffered an imposition upon the shurches. He has suppressed the documents, and, slavery, in the Churches ?- and against the free action of the churches for its removal?

In proof that they have, I will introduce the official report of the southern delegates to the Georgia state ments; and yet he has been careful not to state the Caucus and to the Triennial Convention)—a report which has been largely circulated at the South, and I know to that its truthfulness has ever been and their proteges of the South. We Abolitionists Board, and, as yet, (whatever they may have said in private), has met no public or direct denial or

one of them as bearing the official impress of the

nore with the slaveholders.

The first is from the "Savannah River Associa- (Here follows the compromise article, printed in

stouly denied any instructions.

"Resolved, That we, the Savannah River Baptist Association, deem the conduct of Northern ablitionists highly censurable and meddlesome, and request our State Convention to instruct their delegates to the Triennial Convention, to demand of our Northern brethren whether they can acknowledge those fanatics as co-workers in the great work of evangelizing the world, and to state fully to them the impossibility of our further co-operation, unless they dismiss such from their body."

"Resolved, That the State Convention be requested to retain the funds sent by this Association, ustil the Triennial Convention shall publish their repudiation of the whole spirit and conduct of Baptist Church, last Fall, the Virginia Religious Herald informs us the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

"Resolved, That we recommend to our association to use their influence to have Elon Galusha expelled from his office of Vice President of the Board of Foreign Missions, that they have a right to require it, and should make his expulsion the condition of their future connection with the Board.

Resolved, That any refusal or neglect of the convention to express an opinion on the subject, will be regarded by us as taking sides with the abolitionists."

The pastor of this Church too denied "instruct-fine forms as a king sides with the abolitionists."

The pastor of this Church too denied "instruct-fine forms and the following is the substance:

"I do wholly disapprove the denunciatory language so much in vogue with some in regard to salveholders; I think it not only impolitic and intercourse, determined the South-mor who we had intercourse, determined to take no action till after the election of a Board of managers. In this election, all known abolitionists were left off the Board, had been exceptionable at the South, and the following is the substance:

"I " This article, signed by a number of the North-

The pastor of this Church too denied "instructions."

The picture Committee in their late correspondence, and as an evidence of it, gave us cheerfully, the following statement, with their signatures and

ation to the Foreign Mission Board, dated Oct. ciation. The acting board cherish the same kind

we are guitty and excommunicated We hope and shall expect an explicit answer to this communication, and have instructed our treasurer to withhold soft foreign missions till we hear from you on this subject. Nothing can be more painful to us than the necessity which compels us to trage this sawawal.<sup>2</sup> ge this avowal."

against all those churches and brethren who had refused to commune with slaveholders?

serting their neutrality on the point of complaint, This Report asserts that " they (the southern delat the same time extending an equally paternal egates) had a conference with the former BOARD hand to all, whether North or South, for Missiona- of Foreign Missions, and that they (the Board) re-

more explicit in their answers to the south and, as and south in missionary efforts, may be considered as amicably and honorably settled."

with their signatures." Is there nothing official "The Belief was expressed." No agreement to here? What was the point of defect in the circu- reject any one-no, no; no objection to any one belar of the Board, of which they give evidence of cause he was an Abolitionist—the merest accident their penitence in this "document," may be seen by the document itself. They had refused in their would have us think; only, "in connection with circular to take ground against the Abolitionists on this protocol, the belief was expressed that the lead-

bers of the acting Board any participation in the doings of the Watertown meeting,—professes the christian fellowship of the acting Board for Why all this caution? Did the South deem they their acts, in design and spirit, accord. Strange —it must be confessed that the ground for such non-committalism this ! Indeed, if in this the ofcommunion, then language has no meaning. So, initiated, was, certainly a task with some beset

Another very singular document presented in say nothing of the painful position into which he is thrown by its unauthorised introduction to that caucus, nor of the feelings which could prompt such trifling with private confidence. Nor do I introduce it for the purpose of suggesting the apparent disingenuousness of Br. Stow in writing such the most active of the Northern compromisers) and when he was one of the committee that drafted the address to the south and, nearly up to the time of his departure, he had with apparent cordiality, acted as the Corresponding secretary of the Executive Committee of the A. B. A. S. Convention. He necessary, in order to give no ground of accusation, had never, to my knowledge, intimated to his breth- &c., this course which was adopted did give ground ren his dissatisfaction with what they had done till they met their condemnation in this letter in judge. By the help of this new ticket which was the hands of their enemies at Baltimore. Of these matters Brother Stow will speak (if he please so to do) in his own way and manner. I am sure, the goodness of his heart will not suffer him intentionlaly to do wrong, however much he may be disposed to suffer wrong. But I introduce it because it caucus concert was indispensable to the realization is in the report of the southern delegates and, more of the "opinion expressed in connection with the especially, because it tends to throw light upon the design and use of all three of these documents.

In this letter of Brother Stow the refusal to comseems, however, not to have been entirely satisfactory to the slaveholders. Pernaps, the words dictators. And, unaided by this sanctioned ticket. tory to the slaveholders. Pernaps, the words "christian courtesy" were not quite so clear as they could have wished, and he was not there, like the rest, to exprain ambiguities. But, on the whole, they concluded to let him in for a share of the compromise. They " were INDUCED to believe that it would be impolitic to oppose his election." Of the rest they had no doubts. These had fully and officially committed themselves. The Report says that they (the south) have the "signatures" of "the former Board." And, sentimentally and personally, they were pledged for the new Board in the compromise document to which their personal signatures were

The new Board, about to be elected and "entrusted" as "their agents," was the great concern in that meeting. At this point they must be American Baptist Home Mission Rooms, doubly sure. Before they would again invest the members of the old Board with power, they must coafess their fault for not having answered soon enough, when catechised by their Southern masters, about what meetings they had attended, and what sentiments they had expressed in their indi- Extract from the correspondence of William vidual capacity : and the old Board must be official. Frazer, of Breadalbane. ly committed against the doctrine of noncomunion with slaveholders, and its "christian fellowship" with slavery must be pledged. And they must know too that candidates for the Board about to be elected were on their side of "the vexed question"—that they were opposed to the free action of the churches for the removal of Slavery from their fellowship; and this assurance they received in the compromise document. This document the Report says, was "presented as" and "nurported to he as "presented says, was "presented as" and "purported to be a went to see her, and conversed and prayed with voluntary expression of the sentiments of the North- her. Now, the man is so changed in his feelern breihren" on the subject that had lately excited so ings that when I preach in that neighborhood, much feeling among us (the slave holders)." And, hence, the Report assures us that they consented to elect them and to pay over the funds which had been retained. Who now can doubt? The sun is not more obvious at a cloudless noon, than that the sentiment of this compromise document was then sentiment of this compromise document was then and there established as a "new test" of eligibility to office in the Triennial Convention.

that an important part of his work is to occurrent was then as far as ministers can be, a physician of souls.

"A few days since I visited one of my friends, a wealthy farmer and an American, who was a wealthy farmer and an American, who had to office in the Triennial Convention.

deceived them. But that this was its design by for more than a year a true tee totaller. He the wire-workers, with all this incontrovertible dreamed a short time previous to my visit that

that its application was intended, I will introduce "The ignorance of the Roman Catholic porthe testimony of the Editor of the "Religious Hertion of our population is truly deplorable; and ald," at Richmond, Va. If any man at the South the efforts of the priests to keep them in ignois to be believed it is he. Speaking of this docu- rance are no less extraordinary.

ment, he says—

"It was drawn up by Elder Spencer H. Cone, to whose exertions, in conjunction with those of brethren Lincoln, John Peck, Sharp, Bolles and others, the South is deeply indebted.

In connection with this paper the belief was expressed that the leading abolitionists would be left out of the various Boards. The protocol, or paper, was deemed satisfactory for the present, and the meeting adjourned to "assemble at the call of the President, at the close of the meetings, when, if the elections have resulted in the choice of unobjectionable officers and managers, this exced question, which has threatened to mar our peace, sever the bonds of union, introduce discord and disunion into our councils, and to prevent the co-operation of the north

the question of church communion with slave holding Abolitionists would be left off from the various ers, which was mooted at New York, and in regard

Boards." This "belief," with this "paper, was to which they (the Abolitionists) had been approv-ed by the meeting at Waterlown. In this docu-lourned to meet at the call of the Presidant, at the ment, they recant that refusal and supply that de-fect in their circular. It disclaims for all the memsalre-holders and assures them that with this, all were dealing with slippery politicians? May be; ficial character of the Board is not committed on they apprehended some difficulty in enacting the the "vexed question," against the free action of closing scene of this farce. How to carry out the the churches for the removal of slavery from their arrangement, without betraying the plot to the unat any rate, the South understood it; and I may ments. But the event has shown that, however as well doubt the existence of the men as to doubt much they might have doubted their sincerity,

that the Board meant they should so understand their skill is never again to be called in question Dr. Johnson says "that there should be no ground for the accusation of sacrificing any brethren, the this Report, is "the letter of Baron Stow." I will general ballot was adopted in the election of the

for such accusation, Dr. Johnson himself being ened from the secrets of the caucus, and in this the open method which was voted to be adopted, it could not have been carried out. The benefit of protocol. They might, perhaps, without this last and master stroke of the wire-workers, have gotten rid of Galusha, as the "opinion" that he would be lelt off, had become sterotyped. But, then, there were others some blundering helper might leave their names on the ballot, and then the "opinion" would not have been executed,—the new test would not have been fairly applied. But the "last scene was

well sustained," and, to the letter, the mandates of their Southern MASTERS were obeyed. I shall reserve my remarks upon these transactions, till my next, as this is protracted beyond what I had intended. But my task is my apology.

Yours, sick at heart,

## Home Mission Department.

November 26th 1841. CANADA.

trouble-Roman Catholic protracted meeting-Baptism of a Bell-Superstition-Burning a Bible.

to office in the Triennial Convention.

That some signed that document without that intention, I fully believe. Its Jesuitical structure hope he is now a new creature. He has been hope he is now a new creature. He has been hope he is now a new creature. evidence before him, one must dispense with the common exercise of his senses, not to believe.

But now for the application of this new convention test, in the election which followed. To show that its application was intended, I will introduce the testingony of the Editor of the "Religious Herselection that its application was intended, I will introduce the testingony of the Editor of the "Religious Herselection that its application was intended, I will introduce the testingony of the Editor of the "Religious Herselection to a superior of the control of the superior of the "Religious Herselection to a superior of the superior of

\*\*Brother Stow, as Corresponding Secretary, wrote and signed the Commission of the three Baptist delegates to the Convention in London.—Ed. Ref.

CYRUS P. GROSVENOR, Editor.

"An intelligent friend of mine related to me the other day a circumstance calculated to illustrate the gross darkness of the people, and arts of the priests. The wife of her servant had her female child christened. It was named Philemon. He inquired why the name of a man was given to her. 'O!' said the woman, 'Philemon is a great saint up in heaven, and when the child gets sick I shall pray to Philemon and he shall cure the child right off.' 'Yes,' said ne shall cure the child right off. 'Yes,' said another woman in her company, 'I had evidence of that with my own eyes, for a child of mine got sick and was like to die, and I prayed to Philemon and he cured the child at once.' Is not this rank identity and dated the second not this rank idolatry, and do not these people need the gospel as much as the worshippers of the Grand Lame or of Juggernaut? Lord send forth thy light and thy truth that those who are so sunk in superstition and error may be enligh-tened and saved."

riast fruits.

The Iowa Association, in I. T., at its first session some weeks since, made a very liberal contribution for benevolent purposes and directed that it should be equally divided between the Home and Foreign Mission, and Bible Societies. The money has since been paid over. Such an act emanating from an Association just organized in a western Territory, whose name is hardly ed in a western Territory, whose name is hardly known in the States, and where great ministerial destitution necessarily prevails, speaks vol-umes in favor of the benevolence and evangeli-cal spirit of the Churches. It is an example worthy of being imitated in many older places TO APPLICANTS FOR AID.

Executive Committee, unaccompanied with the information and recommendations required — Such applications occasion loss of time to the applicants, and often considerable extra postage to the Committee. It is, therefore, thought proper to repeat the notice already extensively circulated, that applications should be accompa-nied with all the information required in the 9th Annual Report, page 65, and the recommenda-tions—named on the same page and page 63.— The whole should be repeated annually, with ev-ery application for a renewal of the appropria-tion. The recommendations, instead of being merely for the minister, should be for the entire

There are important reasons for making these requisitions. Strict compliance with them will facilitate our plans very much, and will cause but little inconvenience to the applicants. O-missions render the application informal and liable to delay in passing to a favorable issue.
BENJAMIN M. HILL, Cor. sec.

## Religious Miscellany.

Of the Harmony Baptist Association, August 24th, 1841. 3d Session.

Br. L. Rathburn preached the introductory Br. L. Rathburn preached the introductory sermon from 1. Thess. 2. 4: "But as we were allowed of God to be put in trust with the gospel, even so we speak; not as pleasing men, but God, which trieth our hearts"

Br. O. Dodge was chosen Moderator; Br. E. R. Swain, Clerk; Br. J. Southland, assistant Clerk; and Br. J. B. Burrows, Teasurer.

No. of Churches 22. Ordained Ministers 20. Lincen. 2. Baptized 84. Total 1579.

We notice, among others, the following res

Resolved, That the Temperance and Sabbath School cause, together with the Literary and Theological Institution at Hamilton, all deserve

our patronage and prayers.

Resolved, That we look upon slavery, as it exists at the south, as a great moral evil, and do most affectionately beseech our brethren to

put away this sin, for their own-good and the good of the oppressed. In their Circular letter, they thus treat of the

duties of Christians in their secular affairs. Strict adherence should be given in all their

secular concerns to the rule given by our Lord and Savior in his sermon on the mount: " all things whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them." Those who observe this rule, act upon a higher and holier principle than that by which men of the world are governed. They subdue selfishness and av arice, and have in view the well being of man kind and the glory of God in their intercour Every appearance of fraud or ld be studiously avoided by the with the world. deception should be stud saints in their temporal concerns, and they should deal justly, openly, frankly and honestly, with all men. The developements of a sordid spirit by professors of religion, brings reproach upon the cause of Christ. Looseness in the arrangement of worldly affairs, and inattention to the fulfilment of engagements, frequently prejudice the minds of unconverted persons against the gospel of Christ; for multitudes judge of religion by its influence on its professed votaries rather than by the principles on which it is foun-ded. Christians should be careful to fulfil every engagement punctually and promptly, if practi-cable, and when not, an explanation ought seasonably to be given; and if they promise to their own temporal injury, the promise should be ful-filled. The men of the world, in their eager pursuit of worldly gain, are often seen overreaching the bounds of honesty; making false representations, and using deceit in their dealings with each other being under the controling in-fluence of selfishness. They often pay but little regard to their word in business transactionsfrequently making promises without any reasonable expectations of fulfilling them, and though they forfeit their promise, from time to time, they look upon it as a trifling affair; an every day occurrence, and not of much consequence. The sinfulness and pernicious influence of such course are readily discovered; and no man of integrity, though a worldling, can fail to look upon it with merited contempt. And if such conduct be reprehensible in those who are pro-fessedly under the influence of a worldly, selfish spirit, how much more so in those who profess o be Christians-to love their neighbor as them selves, and to be governed by the pure principle of the gospel, which require them to show forth their love to God and love to man, in their lives and conduct? Indeed, is not such conduct in

a prolessed disciple of Christ wholly inexcusable a professed disciple of Christ wholly mexcusable—directly at variance with the spirit of the gospel—destructive of Christian influence, and opposed to the prosperity of the cause of Christ? Do not these evils exist extensively in the church? Is it not true, that many professed Christians discover too much selfishness and love of the world, and too little regard for the rights and interests of others, in their intercourse and dealings with their fellow men, and thus give occasion for the very common remark of the wicked— See that Christian—he is as ready and willing to take an advantage of his ready and willing to take an advantage of his neighbor—to oppose the widow and fatherless as those are who make no pretensions to religion?"

Is it not greasly to be feared that the cry of the oppressed will be heard at the judgment sgainst many professed followers of Christ? Again, is it not true that there is often among professors, a want of punctuality in fulfilling their business engagements with each other, and with the men of the world? and is it not becoming a very common occurrence for Christians to multiply promises without due anxiety for their punctual

promises without due anxiety for their punctua Brethren, these evils do exist in the church; Brethren, these evils do exist in the church; and though lightly regarded by many, they are evidently wrong in the sight of God, and exert a most unhappy influence in the church and in the world. They bring dishonor upon the christian profession, reproach upon the cause of Christ and strengthen the hands of the wicked

Christ and strengthen the hands of the wicked in their opposition to religion.

Brethren, "these things ought not so to be." Christians should be men of integrity and honesty in all their intercourse and dealings; ever showing due regard for the rights and interests of others, faithful to their promises, and feeling under the most solemn obligation to fulfil all their engagements, "that they may be blame-less and harmless, the sons of God without reless and harmless, the sons of God without re-buke, in the midst of a crooked and perverse na-tion, among whom they shine as lights in the world." In a word, the high and holy calling and profession of a Christian, demands a life of devotion to God, and of uprightness and piety before the world; maintaining the strictest re-gard for the honor of the Christian character, the glory of God, and the present and eternal in-terests of perishing men.

## Religion and Morality.

The expression, "I am as good as that man." is often used by those who make no pretensions to religion, when speaking of their professing neighbor. And it may often be spoken in truth, but whether true or not, it is based on false ideas of the relations we sustain, and the duties con-nected with those relations. We sustain to our fellow beings the relations of citizens, parents, children, rulers, subjects, &c. There is a set of duties connected with each of these relations, and the right performance of these duties constitutes morality. But we sustain to the Deity the relation of creature to Creator, and there is the relation of creature to Creator, and there is a set of duties connected with this relation. entirely independent of those we owe to our fellow beings. The right discharge of these duties together with the duties we owe to our neighbor, constitutes religion. The duties constituting morality are visible external acts; many of the duties constituting religion are invisible, internal feelings. These last are as essential as the first, and even more so, for they constitute the basis from which all right motives spring, and without right motives no duty is rightly performwithout right motives no duty is rightly performed. But these feelings are overlooked by him who exclaims that he is as good as his christian neighbor. He leaves out of his estimate the most important relation he sustains, and of course, all the duties connected with that relation. He is as badly mistaken as though he pronounced the dead body as good as the living, because it possesses like limbs and features.

He does not discover that the life is wanting.

## Mothers, be Cheerful.

Not in studies above their years, or in irk-some tasks, should children be employed. The joyous freshness of their young natures should be preserved while they learn the duties that be preserved while they learn the duties that fit them for this life and the next. Wipe away their tears. Remember how hurtful are the heavy rains to the tender blossom just opening on the day. Cherish their smiles. Let them learn to draw happiness from all surrounding ob-jects—since there must be some mixture of happiness in every thing but sin. It was once said of a beautiful woman, that, from her childhood, she had ever spoken smiling, as if the heart poured joy from the lips, and they turned it into beauty. May I be forgiven for so repeatedly pressing on mothers to wear the lineaments of cheerfulness! 'To be good and disagreeable too is high treason against the royalty of virtue,' said a correct moralist. How much is it to be deprecated, when the only foundation of true happiness fails of making that joy visible to every eye. Its happiness is melody to the soul, the concord of our feelings with the circumstance of our lot, the harmony of the whole being, with the will of our Creator, how desirable that the melods about produce the response of that this melody should produce the response of sweet tones, and a smiling countenance, that even slight observers may be won by the charms of its external symbols.—Mrs. Sigourney.

## From the Youth's Cabinet.

Be in Earnest.

Be in Farnest.

It is to be hoped, that nearly all the children who read this paper, are members of the Sabbath School. But it is to be feared, many derive but little benefit from it, because they do not give it sufficient attention.

Now, it is with the Sabbath School, as with anything else in which we engage; we cannot attend it to advantage, unless we feel interested and engaged in it, in fact, unless we like it. In order to feel engaged is it, you must take hold of it with that expestness you do your play. You must think about you lesson during the week. Strive to understand it thoroughly, and you will find that by giving it attention, you will soon feel an interest in it, and love the Sunday School. Although studying your lesson may not be quite as pleasant as your play, you should remember that your lesson is important to you, while your play is of little consequence; that while you are young, you are shaping your course for life, and if you begin going to the Sunday School, and attending to its instructions, it will have a great influence to make you good and happy in this life, and direct you to a better world at last.

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From the Missionary Herald. Ojibwas. LETTER FROM MR. AYER, DATED AT POKEGUMA, AUG, 1841.

ne years past war parties from the Sioux and the Ojibwas have been alternately making incursions into each other's territory, killing se who fell in their way, committing various depredations, and carrying terror wherever they approached. This state of things has been an impediment in the way of improving the character of the Indians, and caused those bands residing in the neighborhood of their enemies to pass their lives in continual alarm and danger. It has also been a source of many trials to the missionaries. At Pokeguma, which was one of the Ojibwa settlements nearest the Sioux country, there were a number of christian Indian families residing under the care and instruction of the mission. Mr. Ayer writes-

War has desolated Pokeguma. On the morning of the 24th of May, more than a hundred Sioux fell upon our quiet settlement, and in two The enemy bore away the scalps of two interesting girls, one a scholar of our school. A christian Indian brother was severely wounded in the arm, and two sons of another brother were ed, one in the head and the other in the Two or three others were slightly The enemy left two or three of their dead behind. They did not molest us, or injure

any of our property.

Five days after this event all the Indians, including our own people, left to flee north. A few families including two of the christian Indians went directly to La Pointe. All the others went some distance up the St. Croix. None have returned, except two or three, who tarried here but a night.

About twenty days after the Indians left here Mr. Boutwell and wife arrived. He met some of our people near the head waters of the St. Croix, sad and hungry, earnestly desirous to reto their homes as soon as they could in safe-Shortly after Mr. Boutwell's arrival I went turn to their homes to St. Peter's to learn whether the Sioux agent could exercise his authority in preventing further aggressive acts upon our people, and also to learn definitely the feelings and designs of the Sioux toward them. All hope of governmental interference was wholly cut off. The agent expressed much regret that such was the state of things, but said he could do nothing effectual to arrest the evil. The most decided hostility was evinced by the Sioux, and we rene with the full conviction that there was no alternative left to our Indians but to fight or die, if they remained at Pokeguma.

Soon after my return, Mr. Boutwell started for La Pointe, intending to visit the Indians by the way, who had gone from here. His object in going out was to look after our people, inform them of the result of my visit to St. Peter's, learn their intentions with reference to returning here or wintering at La Pointe or some other place, and to counsel and advise them in their circumstances. He also carried an invitation from the Mille Lac band to our people to go, with their teachers, farmers, and blacksmiths, and settle there. Mr Boutwell was absent three weeks. He found most of our people at La Pointe, under the care of Mr. Hall, who furnished them with work sufficient to help them to

their daily food.

The annuity to the Indians will be paid late in the fall, after which our people intend leaving La Pointe and traveling towards Pokeguma by St Croix and Kettle rivers, hunting by the We do not expect that a single party will way. We do not expect that a single return here to stay a day. We intend to follow them in their encampments, itimerating as circumstances allow. I purpose soon my-self to go to La Pointe and follow them as they leave that place for winter quarters.

About four weeks since a large party of Sioux, supposed to be 200, went to Yellow Lake in search of Oj.bwas. We learned from a gentleman recently from St. Peter's that they took one scalp. Their spies have been here since our Indians left. Mr. Pond of St. Peter's recently sent us word that in case the Indians returned here, or to his vicinity, the Sioux would most certainthe name of Pokeguma from under heaven .-They doubtless feel much chagrined at the failure of their spring's campaign here. They left who took differen routes, intending to fall, one after another, upon this place and so leave them neither root branch remaining. The first party turned back when within twenty miles of second party turned back at the falls of St. Croix with the loss of two sons of the principal chief who were killed by two young men from this place, who were at the falls at the time on busi-One of these was killed, the other escap ed unburt. The third party of a hundred and eleven killed only two girls, and took them by surprise, and lost two warriors. One other was so, as is supposed, mortally wounded.

We have been waiting, looking for further developments of Providence to determine our course. A gentleman from the falls who recent-. Peter's, wrote us a few days since, that a treaty had just been held with the Signs by which their whole country was ceded to the United States for Indian purposes. The Sioux were to be removed to the extreme western part of their country, where they are to have mills and houses erected and farms improved at the expense of the United States. Tribes from the east are to be located on a part of the said territory, etc. When the removal of the Sioux takes place our people may return home in safe-

## The Departure of the Amistad Africans.

These interesting personages, thirty five in nun ber, being all that survive, embarked at New York, on Wednesday, for Sierra Leone, on board the barque Gentleman, Cantain Morris, accompanied by barque Gentleman, Captain Morris, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Steel, Rev. Mr. Raymond and Mrs. Raymond, missionaries, and Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, teachers. From Sierra Leone they anticipate no teachers. From Sierra Leone they anticipate no difficulty in reaching their own country, which is

The farewell of the missionaries and Africans was taken at the Tabernacle on Sunday evening, the exercises being generally similar (ethose at the exhibitions held in this city and elsewhege, for the purpuse of increasing the Mendian funds. In addition, the Rev. Mr. Jocelyn, in behalf of the committee addressed the missionaries and teachers, and ome other addresses were delivered. The monies were repeated on Tuesday evening at the Methodist church for colored people, in Church street. At this meeting the following correspond-

To the Honorable John Quincy Adams.

Most respecied Sir .- The Mendi people give you thanks for all your kindness to them. They will never forget your defence of their rights before the

## CHRISTIAN REFLECTOR.

great Court at Washington. They feel that they owe to you in a large measure, their deliverance from the Spaniards, and from slavery or death.

They will pray for you as long as they live, Mr. Adams. May God bless you and reward you. We are about to go home to Africa. We go to Sierra Leone first, and then we reach Mendi very quick. When we get to Mendi we will tell the eople of your great kindness. Good missionary will go with us. We shall take the Bible with us. It has been a precious book in prison, and we love to read it now we are free! Mr. Adams, we want to make you a present of a beautiful Bible! Will you please to accept it, and when you look at it, or read it, remember your poor and grateful clients? We read in this Holy Book, "It it had not been the Lord who was on our side, when men rose up against us, then they had swallowed us up quick, when their wrath was kindled against us. Blessd be the Lord, who has not given us a prey to their

snare of the fowler; the snare is broken and we are escaped. Our help is in the name of the Lord who made Heaven and Earth." For the Mendi people. CINQUE, KINNA, KA-LE. BOSTON, Nov. 6th, 1841.

teeth. Our soul has escaped as a bird out of the

BOSTON, 19th Nov., 1841 Lewis Tappan, Esq., New York.

Dear Sir-I received and accepted with thanks, the elegant Bible presented to me by Cinque, Kinna, Kale, and the thirty-two other Mendians, who are indebted to you, and your benevolent associates probably for their lives, certainly for their deliver ance from an unjust prosecution, and long protrac-ted imprisonment, and finally for the means of re-

I enclose herewith my answer to the address of Cinque, Kinna, and Kale, in behalf of the whole number, inserted before the title page to the volume. I ask of your kindness to communicate the answer, with my best wishes for their safe return home, to them. I have been unwilling to meet them in any public exhibition, which might have the appearance on my part of an ostentatious dis-play of the service which it had been my good fortune to render them-a service of which I have oth erwise but too strong a propensity to be proud, and of which I feel that all pride and self-approbation ought to sink into the sentiment of humble and fervent gratinde to God. The silent gratulations of my own conscience, for the part I have taken in these concerns, are too precious to seek for the praise or to hazard the censure of public assem-blies. But I could not cease to take an interest in their welfare, and to hope for the consummation of your kindness to them in the accomplishment of their restoration in freedom and safety to their na-

> I am, with great respect, Dear sir, faithfully yours JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Boston, 19th Nov. 1841. BO-TON, 19th Nov. 1841.
To the Mendian Africans, Cinque. Kinna, Kale, and thirly-two others, about to return to their native land.

My FRIENDS,—I have received the elegant Bible.

which you have presented to me through your true and faithful friend Mr. Lewis Tappan. I accept it and shall keep it as a kind of remembrance from you, to the end of my life. It was from that book that I learned to espouse your cause when you were in trouble, and to give thanks to God for your deliver-

nce.
I am glad to learn that you have the prospect of returning safe and free to your native county; and I hope and pray that you may pass the remainder of your lives in peace and comfort there. Remember with kindness those worthy persons who befriended with kindness those worthy persons wno perrenacu you in your captivity here, and who now furnish you with the means of returning home, and tell your countrymen of the blessings of the book which you have given to me. May the Almighty Power who has preserved and sustained you bitherto, still go with you and turn to your good and to that of your with you and turn to your good and to that of your country all that you have suffered, and all that may untry all that you have sunered, surreafter befal you. From your friend, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

## Slavery.

### For the Christian Reflector. Worcester County North Division Anti-Slavery Society. Agreeably to adjournment, this society assemed at Gardner on the 17th of Nov., at 10 o'clock

bled at Gardner on the 17th of Aver, and a case, A. M. The President, J. T. Everett, in the chair. Prayer was offered by J. A. Collins, of Boston.

Some members of the business committee being absent, a new committee were appointed, consisting of the following persons, viz: Rev. Mr. Lining of the following persons, viz: Rev. Mr. Lining of the following persons, viz: Rev. Mr. ing of the following persons, viz: Rev. Mr. Lin-coln of Gardner, J. A. Collins of Boston, Charles White of Holden, Rev. Mr. Stacy of Boylston.

white of Holden, Rev. Mr. Staey of Boylston,
Messrs Brown and Glazier of Gardner.

A letter from Mr. Garrison, addressed to Rev.
Sunner Lincoln, was then read by the chair.

Bro. Sunner Lincoln, chairman of the business ommittee, reported in part, the following resolu-

ons for discussion-viz.

Whereas, all the churches of this country are vowedly based upon the teachings of Jesus Christ, rofessing to inculcate a conformity to his precepts, which require love to God and love to men, "doing

o others as they would that others should do unto hem,' and 'loving their neighbor as themselves;' And whereas, it is a universally admitted princi-le of the American church, that liars, thieves, robrs, adulterers and murderers ought not to gnized as disciples of the meek and lowly Jesus ethus being clearly demonstrated by its withdraw-ng christian fellowship from those openly in the ractice of these crimes as defined by public opin-

And whereas, slavery is a combination of all rimes, and necessarily violates and tramples upon very commandment in the decalogue; and it is in system of theft, robbery, adultery and mur der; and the bodily sufferings and excessive cruei-ties, to which the slaves are continually subjected, are the legitimate results from the acmitted right fone man holding another as property, therefore, Resolved, That the churches of the free States, a fellowshipping slave-holdiers, slave-holding hurches, and those churches and church members which are in fellowship with slave-holding church which are in the covering to their own uniform principles of action, recreant to the principles of christianity, unworthy the high name they assume, and should

e disowned by every true christian.
Resolved, That it all the religion preached, Resolved, I had I will the approbation of slave holders, in the slave States, was embraced by the slaves, and carried out in the life, it would not give sincle slave a holy christian character.

The above resolutions were very fully discussed Messrs. Lincoln, Collins, Stacy, S. S. Smith and others, when the meeting adjourned to 2 o'-clock, P. M.; prayer being first offered by Rev. Mr.

AFTERNOON The meeting was opened by prayer, by Rev. S. Smith of Westminster. The business committee presented the following

Resolved, That this meeting has learned, with emotions of horror, coupled with indignation, of the barbarous and inhuman treatment which Dr. Mann and several other respectable citizens of Boston have received at the hands of the Eastern Rai Road Corporation, simply for protesting against ejection of a respectable color class of cars, after he had paid the highest price for his ticke

Resolved, That memorials should be sent from very quarter of the State, to the next Session of the General Court of this Commonwealth, praying that the power granted to the Rail Road Corpora-tions should be so defined, as to prevent these corporations from insulting, and proscribing those who may travel upon their respective routes, solely on the ground of their complexion.

Resolved, That we recommend to those who may be travelling to New York or Portland, to patronize the Boston and Norwich, in preference to the Providence and Stonington Rail Road, the Boston and Newborryport Rail Road, inasmuch as colored people are, by these companies, respected and treated as equal human beings.

Resolved, The the example of several poor the perity and happiness.

But notwith tanding all this, I can pray for them. I would not injure a hair of their head. I do love them and wish them prosperity. But when we profess the religion of the Gospel, we are to follow its divine founder, through eril as well as good record.

Resolved, That the overwhelming prejudice that prevails in this country against the colored people is pre-eminently nefatious, and justly exposes the republicanism and christianity of this country to become a hissing and a bye-word among all the manner has hissing and a bye-word among all the manner has hissing and a bye-word among all the manner has hissing and a bye-word among all the manner has hissing and a bye-word among all the manner has hissing and a bye-word among all the manner has hissing and a bye-word among all the manner has his sing and a bye-word among all the manner has his sing and a bye-word among all the manner has his sing and a bye-word among all the manner has his sing and a bye-word among all the manner has his sing and a bye-word among all the manner has his sing and a bye-word among all the manner has been led to adopt the course of action which you will find

om the free states.

Mr. White presented the following resolutions:
Resolved, that of the signs of the times, nonmr. White presented the following resolutions:
Resolved, that of the signs of the times, none are more cheering than the disposition manifested are more cheering than the disposition manifested always—to withdraw christian fellowship from all clayeholding institutions, and from all persons who testing dispositions are found to the present of the present. I may refer to them again, as I have been accused by them of slander, &c. The following is the letter referred to. If you consider it worthy of a place in your interesting-paper, it is at your disposal.

Yours respectfully,

H. Hoeret Brigham. n some of our churches to agitate the subject of davery—to withdraw christian fellowship from all playcholding institutions, and from all persons who lesignedly sustain the institution of slavery—and hat the duty is solemnly binding upon abolitions to who are members of christian churches to see to it, that the subject is brought directly before their respective churches, and that definite action be had thereupon.

nent and no compremise,' it is eminently worthy

which would not be proper upon the anti-slavery Voted to adjourn to half past six in the evening.

Evening.
Meeting opened by prayer, by Rev. Mr. Stacy. Mr. Lincoln presented the following resolut Resolved, That we will strenuously ende by well-doing, to put to silence the sland

charges proceeding from the ignorance of foolish

had, were an extra only, and after being fully and reference and shay, and who nas manded us to remember the Voted to hold the next annual meeting of the so-bound with them,' deliberately ciefy at Barre, on Friday, the 7th day of January subject of American slavery,

lent spirit, and they were listened to with the great-est attention. It was indeed good to be there. At about half past nine, a collection was taken up, amounting to about thirty dollars, when, after an appropriate prayer by the President, J. T. Everett, the meeting adjuncted size dies. lent spirit, and they were listened to with the greatopriate prayer by the received acting adjourned, sine die.

CHARLES WHITE, Sec.y. pro. tem.

## Mr. Brigham's Farewell.

Cases like the following seem to be multiplying, nd, unless Baptist Abolitionists shall be permited to introduce the subject of slavery into the churches of which they are members, similar cases will unavoidably occur. We have never, by ny thing we have said or done, given counter nance to either a rash and indiscreet introduction of this or any other subject, or a hasty withdraw-declared his soul hated: their prayers also were al from a church for any cause. If Br. Brigham's not regarded by him. Isaiah statement is correct, and we certainly have no gratitude and hypocrisy in solemn language. reason to doubt it, the church in A. is in the Bring no more, he says, 'vain oblations; inwrong. It is proof enough of this that such a cerse is an abomination unto me; the new wrong. It is proof enough of this that such a cerse is an abount and that the vote was passed, determining that the church ought not to take action on the subject of slavery; for on what subject on the subject of slavery; solemn meeting. Your new moons and your apfor on what subject ought the church to take action, if not on this? Let the reader give Mr. ble unto me: I am weary to bear them. An Brigham's statement a candil perusal. He has when ye spread forth your hands, I will hide my expressed our own views and described our own eyes from you: yea, when ye make many pray-experience, in the introductory paragraph of his ers, I will not hear: your hands are full of letter to the church; and we believe similar expe- blood.' Such, my brethren, was the language riences are by no means uncommon. May the used by God himself to those religionists

ther. That false reports would be put in circula-on the moment I withdrew from them, and the oppressed against the oppressor.

If, then, my brethren, this be true of them, it which they had assumed in regard to the subject of Slavery, I had not the least doubt. I am not disappointed at this although I did not expect that they ould accuse me of slander for telling the truth. I have never regretted for a moment the stand I have taken in withdrawing from them. I did it from a life we are not blessed of God is it not on acense of duy to God and from love to my fellow men. was actuated I humbly trust from no other coreidreation. In taking this step I have sacrificed much which we have assumed as a church—that God hat was near and dear to me, but nevertheless I find is displeased with us? And if God was dis-

try to become a hissing and a bye-word among all the monarchical and despotic nations of the earth.

Resolved, That Justice Simmons, of the Boston Folice Court, in acquitting Harrington, a conductor on the Eastern Rail Road, on complaint of Dr.

Mann, for an assault on his person for protesting against the ejectment of an individual, solely on the ground that public opinion required a separate car for relored people, is not only unchristian and antity relationship of the subject, I have been led to adopt the course of action which you will find recorded in my letter. How could I do otherwise. Is it not astonishing, humiltating to witness such a course of action as that adopted by the Baptist them as the true church of Christ—"as a city set on a hill." I could not—I dare not. I would to God it were otherwise. I am deeply affected at the course of action which I have felt called upon ar for colored people, is not only unchristian and nut-republican, but infamous, and should meet with the course of action which I have felt called upon to take. But duty to God and the poor down-trod-ice.

The above resolutions elicited some very spirit-dremarks from Messrs, Collins, Smith and others, dremarks from Messrs, Collins, Smith and others, after which they were adopted unanimously.

Mr. Lincoln, of the business committee, presentation for the fall with a full wine resolutions with a full wine resolutions. It declare utter hostility to this institution. It

Mr. Lincoln, of the business committee, presented the following resolutions, viz:

Revolved, That the American nation, in giving rights tanction, and pledge to its support all their objects anotion, and pledge to its support all their objects. Resolved. That as consistent abolitionists, as riceds of the slave, we solemnly pledge curselves constituent parts of this nation, to withdraw our anotion, and all our physical power from its support.

I was much pleased in reading your remarks in the last Reflector in answer to the queries proposed to your readers by an "axious Baptist." You truly say that "the churches need a revolution" in respect to this nation, to withdraw our say that "the churches need a revolution" in respect to this subject. I fully agree with you when you say "we desire not their subversion, but for their Resolved, That slavery could not exist in this correction and purification we believe it not for the protection it receives om the free states.

The provided mother than the protection is supported by the provided mother than the protection and purification we believe it to be our duty to labor and fervently pray." I have much unough that I might say to you in regard to the pro-

To the Members of the Baptist Church in Ab-

BRETHREN AND SISTERS-It is with feelings Resolved, That among the faithful Anti-Slavery of no common interest that I now address you ournals, the Liberator stands pre-eminent, and, beng edited by a man whose metto is, 'My country' When I connected myself with you, it was with s the world, my countrymen are all mankind, and the expectation and belief, that the church was written to speak boldly and plainly against sin in all its forms. I then, in sincerity and in truth, though of the patronage and support of all true-hearted I was uniting with a people who were willing to Mr. Stacy presented the following:

Mr. Stacy presented the following:

Resolved, That the charge of infidelity, raised against many of the friends of the slave, is both unmeaning and false, and receives it currency by the would be, 'Lord, what wilt thou have us do' and when duty was made plain, you would like the Most High

This resolution, after some discussion, was, on motion of Mr. Lincoln, indefinitely postponed. He objected to the resolution only upon the ground that it might be deemed a censure upon infelles, which would not be proper upon the activities. millions of immortal beings, for whom the Son of God suffered and died, are this moment held in these United States, in the most degrading and oppressive bondage the earth ever witnessed.—
The tale of their woes is borne on every southern breeze, in strains sufficient to melt the est heart with sympathy; yet this church looks derous cooly on, and does not even record a public testimony against it. Yea, more. You have, in church meetings, - and this, too, after mature The resolutions presented in the morning and in the afternoon, upon which no action had yet been lad, were now taken up, and after heing fully and by discussed were and addition. manded us to 'remember those in bonds as bound with them,' deliberately voted that the ext.

The meeting was well attended, and throughout and to remember the slave in his bonds, as God l evening, it was one of deep and thrill-has commanded you, is, consequently, a duty . The speeches manifested an excel-not incumbent upon you. And, brethren, more of Christ; and, as such, you will act accordingly! If I had been informed, when I united myself with you, that you would assume such a position ere a few short years had passed away, should not, I could not, have believed it. such is indeed the fact, humiliating as it appear!

The position which you, as a church, have dressed by Isaiah, in the first chapter of spirit of God bring professed Baptists back to the true Baptist faith and practice.

Abington, Nov. 30, 1841.

To the Editor of the Christian Reflector:

Dear Sir,—The position assumed by the Baptist Church in this place in regard to the great subject of American Slavery, and other important moral questions, has caused me to address to them the following letter. I have labored much with them in order to convince them of their duty to speak and act as a church, against that wicked and accursed system;

church, against that wicked and accursed system;
until I have been, by a vote of the church, set aside
from their communion, and denied the priviledge of
calling a meeting of the church to consider this sublow-men, is an abomination to Jehovah: un'ess Since I addressed to them this letter, I have been they are accompanied by a regard for perishing Since I addressed to them this letter, I have been charged by them, of slandering the church, making assertions in relation to them which are not correct, —viz. pronouncing a libel upon them, &c. This I was fully aware of. The south have often made the same declarations, against their best friends the abolitionists. They were made in regard to our Savior.

If speaking the truth in lore be slander, then was Martin Luther a slanderer and all those boly men. Martin Luther a slanderer, and all those holy men of God who have been a terror to evil doers, since the world begun, our Savior not excepted. In this sense am I guilty of slandering the church, and in no art with the weak argainst the strong—with the ther. That false reports would be put in circula-

the months is the structure of them, it is be true of them, it which they had assumed in regard to the subject of is equally true of us. And have we not reason,

If we are not blessed of God is it not on account of some act of ours-of some position onsolation in doing my duty. I have been accused picased towards those religionists, addressed by the church as a slanderer, and set aside from their leanth, on account of the apathy and indifferthe church as a standerer, and set using them the standard of the church, as a samunion; and by indivi-uals of the church, as a ence manifested by them in regard to suffering istu ber of the peace of the church, as introducing humanity, have we, as a church, the least rea-

set forth by our Lord as an example for us to denomination, cease to recognize you as a Cl pouring in oil and wine, and placing them under the care and protection of some kind friend, to be taken care of and protected? Or do you, by it, follow the example of the Priest and Levile—pass by on the other side? Which now f these three,' saith the Son of God, 'thinkest while we are sleeping and indifferent to thou was neighbor unto him that fell among the brother's wrongs. hieves? And he said, he that showed mercy Brethren, we have done this in view of that n him. Then said Jesus unto him, Go and great day when God shall reward every man ac do likewise.' But you, my brethren, as the pro- cording to his works. essed church of Chrrst, instead of this, have voed that, as a church, you will not have any thing to do with the oppressed and down-trod-den of our own professed free republic, who are fallen amongst the very worst of thieves; conequently, you have taken a course of action di netrically opposite to that which you are manded to pursue by your divine Lord and Re deemer: and also from that pursued by the good Samaritan, whose example also you are com-

nanded to follow.

How then can I recognize you as the true hurch of Christ, while you retain your present ondition? I cannot, I dare not. And this occasion to say, that, while you remain uch, painful as is the duty, I must withdraw from you, and no longer extend to you the hand

f christian followship.

Brethren and sisters, in retiring from you, I have none but feelings of pure, and, I trust, how y love for you all. I have wept when I have ought of sundering the tie that has bound us ogether. But duty to God and the poor down-rodden slave demands, in language not to be ant question. But, my brethren, I can assure out any further delay. you that if you only viewed this subject in all its bearings upon the cause of religion and humanity, as truth and justice require, you would not, I am confident, condemn me for calling your attention to this subject, and the course of action which I have felt it my duty to take in the agent and, if the money is yet in his hand, in tion or association, that would look on and remain unmoved and unaffected, while your own children, your husbands and your wives, were us, instead of applying it to his own use. placed under the hammer of some fiend in human shape, and, like your horses and your catthe one from the other, and subjected to all the evils attendant on the system of American slate columns of your paper,—1. What is the duty of a church, where a portion of her members absent very? And more. When these churches themselves from her appointed meetings? 2. When le, sold to the highest bidder-to be separated and associations were called upon to take some they refuse to comply with her wholesome rules action in regard to such atrocious wickedness, 3. When they become factious,—troublers of large they should deliberately vote to take no action el?

An answer to these queries will confer a favor
Anxious Barrier. organization-as one which they ought not to

And now, dear brethren and sisters, I bid you an affectionate adieu, praying that you and particular case not being defined or described in its I may heartily repent of all our sins, imbibe the circumstances, it is impossible for us to sit in judglovely spirit, and in all things imitate the exam- ment upon it. That duty belongs to the church, ple of our blessed Redeemer. And when we are called to stand before the judgment seat of mind according to the matter of fact, under the Christ, may we be so unspeakably happy as not light of Go-pel principles, as these bear on the ac-Christ, may we be so dispeasably happy as not increase to receive the awful sentence: 'For I was an tion of all concerned.

To the first inquiry we reply, therefore, that thirsty, and gave me no drink: I was a strangme not. Sick, and in prison, and ye visited ——this is so distinctly stated in our church "cureme not. And inasmuch, therefore, as ye did it not up.
not to one of the least of these, ye did it not up.
non-to-one of the least of these, ye did it not up.
non-to-one of the least of these, ye did it not up. not to one of the least of these, ye did it not unnot to one of the least of these, ye did it not un-to me.—Depart from me, ye cursed, into ever-lasting fire, prepared for the devil and his an-with the church in all Gospel ordinances. It say

I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink: I was a Still, however, though he is wrong in so absenting stranger, and ye took me in : I was sick, and ye himself, the church may have been wrong in the visited me: I was in prison, and ye came unto me. Verily, I say unto you, inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me. Come, ye that feet. But by taking the wrong step himself, pared for you from before the foundation of the the church or sustaining himself. The duty of the Amen and Amen.

Respectfully, your brother, II. HOBART BRIGHAM.

anisfactory. Lord Aberdeen assured us that the member, without a trial. The "appointed meeterary had not been ratified, and that it certainly long," of the church are a part of her action; and, only in the lastify does Indeed be said. Mer. co herself has not yet acknowledged the Texian while no member is absolutely bound to attend them, could not be hastily done. Indeed, he said, 'Mex

### From the N. II. Baptist Register. To the Baptist Church in Littleton.

Believing, as we do, that Slavery as it now exis in this country, is unscriptural and not sauctioned by Heaven, and is a great sin against God; also, that no person possessing the spirit of Christ, in this enlightened age, with the Gospel in his hand, who can read and understand, If, afterwards, any alterations in these terms are can for a moment be instrumental, directly or thought desirable, she is undoubtedly competent to indirectly, in perpetuating the abominations of make such alteration. For example, if after some

son to expect a blessing from heaven, while we the accursed system, such as robbery, murder on to expect a pressing from measurement of theft, and concubinage, and severing family con-My brethren and sisters, I pray you, I entreat of you, in the name of my God and suffering hundring the means of the gospel, as the penalty of manity, to pause, and consider the detrimental teaching them to read the Bible is death, submanity, to pause, and consider the detriment influence which that vote, and your present jecting the image of God below the level of the course of action in regard to suffering humanity, are exerting, and will continue to exert, on the cause of religion and humanity. Pause, I better that the professed Christian community is the seech you, and contrast this course with that main pillar of support to the horrid system, we, pursued by the good Samaritan, which parable therefore, as members of the Baptist church and follow. Do you, by this vote which you have ian church, as a body, until you cease to give follow. Do you, by this vote which you have passed, endeavor, as far as in you lies, to imitate his example? Do you, by it, go to the oppressed, and, like him, bind up your wounds by pouring in oil and wine, and placing them untrue hearted Christian to duty, to his post in the

THOMAS G. FLINT, ANSON ALEXANDER, JOHN COOK.

Littleton, Nov 15, 1841

# Christian Wiefteetar.

"Charity rejoiceth in the Truth."

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1841.

To Agents. Agents for the Christian Reflector, and all of its ends are earnestly requested to exert themselves rithout delay to obtain New Subscribers, and to

beginning of the fifth volume. For terms see first page.

send in the names, that we may be able to deter-

mine on the number of copies to be printed at the

As it is the purpose of the Board of Managers of istaken, this action at my hands. I am now the Christian Reflector to have the account of eveto follow my Redeemer through evil as well as ry subscriber settled at the close of the present ood report. I know I am considered by you year, and as a number of accounts now remain us cold and indifferent to the cause of religion, on settled, some of them extending back more than account of what I have considered to be my solone year, each person whose account has not been ann duty to perform, in relation to this impor-

relation to it. How long, think you, would you duce him to forward it without delay, or to return continue your connection with, or fellowship, a it to him that it may be sent to us. Such default eligion, or a church, or, in fact, any organiza- on the part of an Agent is deserving of severe cen-

· For the Christian Reflector

Duties of a Church towards its Members.

organization—as one which they ought not to interfere with—would you fellowship such churches and organizations? I stop not for an answer; but would only inquire, what must be the feelings of the poor slave and his advancate, when they are informed of the position which you, as a church, have now assumed?

And now, dear brethren and sisters, I bid and the state of the position with the inquiries; and, the answers must correspond with the inquiries; and, the answers must correspond with the inquiries; and, the

me not : sick, and in prison, and ye visited and faithful "watch" over the life of its members: But may we so live and act as to receive the fully laboring to correct any action of the church iappy plaudit, from our blessed Redeemer, with which he feels aggrieved, this may be considered was an hungered, and ye gave me meat: ered prima facie evidence that he is in the wrong. my father, inherit the kingdom pre- he has thrown away his power of either correcting church stands good, however, to call after such absentce and to hear his defence; and, if he shall spe pear, as it will be his duty if possible, to show that the wrong hes wish the church, then it will, of A deputation waited upon Lord Aberdeen yes-terday on the subject of the Mendians, Cuba, and Texas. Respecting the former he signified an at-ber the irregularity of the step he has taken in abention, or rather gave us to hope, that a cassage senting himself in the manner described. But, if would be provided for them from New York to would be provided for them from New York to Sierra Leone, provided the inquiries which he should think necessary to make, were satisfactory; in 1: 2 and to the main question and to his mode of and that certainly protection should be afforded to withdrawment, the duty of the church is plais to

them on their arrival at Serra Leone. We wrote attempt the reclamation of the off-ender, and, if to L. Tuppan per yesterday's post to go by the Britannia to the above effect.

With regard to Cuba, Lird Aberdeenassumed us brother walking disorderly. In our opinion, here that the Government would enforce the fulfillment never can exist a good and valid reason for the rol-fortisting treaties; and he has a copy of the letter form Havana which appears in the Register to-day thich will point out the necessity of Government's with due patience, an adjustment of the supposed difficulty. For, if he may withdraw in this manwith regard to Texas, our interview was quite ner, the church may with equal propriety exclude a ependence; he also said that although a consul merely from the fact of their appointment, every had been appointed by the late Government, yet that appointment was irregular. On the whole, our interview was as satisfactory as could be expected.

On the 2d inquiry, we may remark that, is the general, the same answer applies here as before: yet, we may add that if by "wholesome rules" the inquirer means terms of admission &c., it is diffcuit to see how there can be a church, or any society, without terms of membership, and thedsty of fixing such terms belongs to the church or all the persons agreeing to unite in constituting a church-

years from the time of he ered that a certain Gospe overlooked at the beginni her own deficiency. If slave holding, was not, a ry to the Gaspel, but is no having revealed this also at liberty, but is in duty pel requirement of total ance and slavery among viously derived from the must remain behind her been done. If a want of ing such act proposed, a tient discussion is the netion. "Prove all things On the 3d inquiry, no be said by us, more than are accounted factious"

-prove them to be guilt ing divisions" and of so among the brethren,-p and, if they repent not, from them. But "let strife or vain glory." ! of the most exciting top cussion through a period the spirit of fidelity seeking after the south a veal it, and coming, at ous result. The church school for inquiring sfee ry religious and moral a ties or prejudices have God. "Yeare God's hust ing." We pray that the when it shall be possible in the church, according ry question of present di are called disciples of t motions which are enge fishness and hateful na church are the joy of h ish her moral power a bleeding cause of the responsibility of that ma that truth and christian the peace of Zion, exert

For the Ch Ordination On Tuesday the 23d

On Tuesday the 23d Cunningham was ordain Church in Princeton.
The day was unusual cil large, and the examination of the control of the control of Leoninster; Readin Mr. Harding, pastor of the Princeton; Sermon, by Cambridge; Ordaining cy, of Fitchburg; CharJohn Allen, of Sterling by Rev. Andrew Pollar Church and Congregat Worcester: Concluding dard, jr. of Leoninster didate.

Bro. Parker's discour He introduced his sugracious promise, whis people, by the prophet pastors according to feed you with knowle True religion is friend moral improvement. The minister of Christreth is important and careful observation of

the truth as it is in Jesu In presenting the sub I. Those truths which and attributes of God. II. Those which rele nd destiny of man.

1. Jesus Christ is the In his life, character of the Father
2. The putting forth
the glory of the Son.

3. The Justice of G 3. The Justice of Glaw but clearly develone he provided in his 4. The same is truteachings of nature in tion, are not obscure a the gift of his Son, cal of his love. He will he did not spare his love, neither did he spinliy of the law when it. Those truths whites, and destiny of man depravity and guestimated only by conted in the Gospel.

2. The law of God Christ. How deficient under the Mosaic even.

So the value of the tion and the retribution ed with new interest a as they are in Jesus.

The discourse close sive appeal to the difference of the differen It was characterized ness of conception, un beauty of expression, merous assembly, with

All the exercises of and adapted to produce in attendance. attendance. It would be doing g connected with the co-ious management of M ticing their skilful per orcises were interspen a little to the interest

Bro. Cunningham is and a most perfect un and Society, in regard May the union be p to pastor and people, of the cause of the Re Erratum, -la the lished in our last pay that a protracted med

were baptized. The an I was the cause of

Eld. Alfred E. Gre Coun., to Brimfield, M to address him through overlooked at the beginning she may surely supply at half past ten o'clock, by Eld. Jennings, of Grafher own deficiency. If rum or wine-drinking, or slave holding, was not, at first, regarded as contrary to the Gospel, but is now seen to be so, the Lord ry to the Gospel, but is now seen to be so, the Lord asked and received a dismission from the Pastoral having revealed this also, the church is not only charge of the Baptist church in Kingston, and has at liberty, but is in duty bound, to enter the Gospel requirement of total abstinence from intemperance and slavery among those rules she had previously derived from the sacred platform. She must remain behind her duty, until this shall have been done. If a want of unanimity is found touchbeen done. It a want of dual-ing such act proposed, a kind, candid, prayerful, pa-tient discussion is the necessary preparative for action. "Prove all things-hold fast that which is On the 3d inquiry, nothing, we apprehend, need

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be said by us, more than-first " prove" those who are accounted factious" and troublesome, to be so, -prove them to be guilty of intentionally "causmong the brethreo,—prove them in the wrong, and, if they repent not, the church must withdraw from them. But "let nothing be done through strife or vain glory." Some cases have recently occurred, of churches admitting for discussion some of the most exciting topics, and conducting the discussion through a period of weeks and even months, and some them them to be guilty of intentionally "causalized, and of churches admitting for discussion some of the most exciting topics, and conducting the discussion through a period of weeks and even months, and several more are excepted to follow them seem. Meetings continue to expense the several more are expected to follow them seem. cussion through a period of weeks and even months cussion through a period of weeks and even months, in the spirit of fidelity and mutual forbearance, be held quite frequently, and many are sill inquirseeking after the truth, as the sacred Scriptures reveal it, and coming, at length to a very harmonious result. The church ought to be regarded as a der date of Nov. 21: school for inquiring after divine knowledge on every religious and moral subject. Personal partialities or prejudices have no place in the house of God. "Ye are God's husbandry—ye are God's building converts. It is expected that a number more will soon follow their Saviour into a liquid grave. It is the Lord's doing, and it is parvellous in converts. when it shall be possible to investigate and settle in the church, according to Gospel instruction, every question of present difference among those who are called disciples of Him who was "meek and lowly," without those unholy and shameful commotions which are engendered and fostered by selfishness and hateful passions. Contentions in the church are the joy of her enemies. They diminish her moral power and bring reproach on the bleeding cause of the Redeemer. Fearful is the DR. BAILEY: responsibility of that man who, instead of doing all that truth and christian kindness can do to promote the peace of Zion, exerts what influence he has, to

### For the Christian Reflector. Ordination at Princeton.

On Tuesday the 23d of November, Mr. Orlando unningham was ordained as Pastor of the Baptist

the gift of his Son, exhibits the character and limits of his love. He will not clear the guilty. While he did not spare his Son, as the expression of his love, neither did he spare him from suffering the penalty of the law when in the sinner's place. II. Those truths which relate to the character, du-ties, and destiny of man.

1. The character of man in a fallen state. Hu-

man depravity and guilt, can be comprehended and estimated only by contemplating the remedy provided in the Gospel.

2. The law of God as taught, and exemplified by Christ How deficient from the same law, as taught

So the value or the Soul Death—the Resurrection tion and the retributions of eternity, all seem invested with new interest and importance, when viewed

It was characterized throughout, by great clear-ness of conception, unity of design, chasteness and beauty of expression, and was listened to by a nu-merous assembly, with intense and solemn interest.

years from the time of her constitution, it is discovered that a certain Gospel term of admission was be commenced in the East Town Hall, next Sabbath.

> Elder John S. White, on account of his health, has removed to North Wrentham, to reside for the present, where he wishes to be addressed by his corres

Rev. J. W. Taggart, of Homer, has accepted a call from the Church at Syracuse, Onondaga county, N. Y., where correspondents will address him.

### Our Terms

Are always \$2 per annum, except to companies. We perceive that in the list of Anti slavery papers published in the Free American, the price is put at \$1,50. Please correct.

### Revivals.

Bro. Mace, of Montville, writes to the Editor, un-

It is the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our

Ordination.—Bro. Joseph H. Melvin, was or-dained to the work of the gospel m nistry, as pastor of the Baptist church in Knox, Me., on the 17th ult. colleague with Elder Isaac Hall.

From the Cincinnati Philanthropist. Spirit of '76.

DEAR SIR,—I enclose you \$100 intended for the use of the Philanthropist, and to aid in repairing the losses sustained by its editor and the printer, in

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17th, 1841.

the losses sustained by its editor and the printer, in the present mobs which have disgraced your city. This sum has been made up by the individuals whose names I give below—all or nearly all of whom are members of the Eastern Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society.

The contributors regret very much that the importunate demands at home prevent them from forwarding you a larger amount. They hope, however, they mad very follow theorems and follows.

Cunningham was organized as a sate of the characteristic forms and the examination of the candidate thorself and satisfactory.

Warding you a larger amount. They hope, however, that you and your fellow-laborers and fellow-sufferers will accept it as a token of their sincere sympathy, and of their admiration of the firm and manly spirit with which you have thet your persentally spirit with which you have thet your persentally spirit with which you have the type of the sympathy.

The day was unusually fine, the Ordaining Council large, and the examination of the candidate thorough and satisfactory.

The following was the order of public services. Introductory Prayer, by Rev. David Goddard, Seno of Leominster; Reading of the Scriptures, by Rev. Mr. Harding, pastor of the Congregational Church in Princeton; Sermon, by Rev. Joseph W. Parker, of Cambridge; Ordaining Prayer, by Rev. Oren Tracy, of Fitchburg; Charge to the Candidate, by Rev. John Allen, of Sterling; Right-Hand of Fellowship, by Rev. Andrew Pollard, of Holden; Address to the Church and Congregation, by Rev. S. B. Swaim, of Worcester: Concluding Prayer, by Rev David Goddard, ir. of Leominster; Benediction, by the Candidate.

Bro. Parker's discourse was founded on Gal. 4: 21, last clause of the verse. "The truth as it is in Jesus."

He introduced his subject by an allusion to the gracious promise, which God gave to his chosen people, by the prophet Jeremiah, "I will give you pastors according to mine own heart, which shall feed you with knowledge, and understanding."

True religion is friendly to man's intellectual and moral improvement. Teachers have ever been appointed of God, to instruct and edity his flock.

The minister of Christ is a preacher of truth. All truth is important; and much has been discovered by careful observation of the process of nature. But the truth as it is in Jesus, is the message of his ministry.

In presenting the subject, the speaker considered, In pr

Bedford, N. Y. Oct. 26, 1841.

In presenting the subject, the speaker considered, I. Those truths which pertain to the character and attributes of God.

II. Those which relate to the character, duties,

The genlemen of Cincinnatiand elsewhere, who are the property, and per-BEDFORD, N. Y. Oct. 26, 1841.

1. Jesus Christ is the image of the invisible God. In his life, our Lord developed, and represented the character of the Father.

2. The putting forth of Creative energy, was for the glory of the Son. For him all things were created.

3. The Justice of God, was faintly seen in the law but clearly developed and defined by the sacrifice he provided in his Son.

4. The same is true of the love of God. The teachings of nature in regard to this divine perfection, are not obscure and ambiguous. But God in the gift of his Son, exhibits the character and limits of his love. He will not clear the guilty. While and destiny of man.

Leans Christ is the image of the invisible God.

## General Intelligence

Schr. Fruiterer, of N. Y. Abandoned at Sea.—The brig Gen. Marion, arrived at N. Y. from St. Johns, P. P. in lat. 36 20, long 73 40, fe l in with the schr. Fruiterer, of and from New York, bound to Havana, dismasted and leaking badly; took from her 8 passengers, Captain and 8 men belonging to the schoon-

The F. was owned by Ackar & Ackerly, and with most of her cargo, was insured at N. Y .- Mail.

Arrest for Murder .- The Bedford, Pa. Enquire as they are in Jesus.

The discourse closed with an earnest and impressive appeal to the different classes of persons in the sive appeal to the different classes of persons in the congregation.

It was characterized throughout, by great clearing the design characterized the confesses his guilt, and implicates Fesseler."

Not Guilty.—Wm. A. Harris, a youth of fourteen were interest.

All the exercises of the occasion were interesting, and adapted to produce a good impression on those in attendance.

It would be doing great injustice to the able choir connected with the congregation, under the judicious management of Mr. Edson Beaman, to omit noticing their skilful performance, with which the exercises were interest of the occasion.

Bro. Cunningham is located in an important field, and a most perfect unanimity exists in the Church and Society, in regard to his settlement.

May the union be permanent, mutually beneficial to pastor and people, and promotive of the interests of the Redeemer.—Com.

\*\*Exercises\*\* Union of the interests of the Redeemer.—Com.\*\*

Not Guilty.—Wm. A. Harris, a youth of fourteen wears of age, was tried in the Baldwin Supreme Court, Georgia, on the 12th inst. on an indictment for voluntary manslaughter, by killing his school-mate, a child but little over 12 years of age, named Richard H. Sanford. The jury were absent in the case about three minutes, and returned a verdict of in that State, polled about six thousand votes; more than double the vote of the previous year.—They hold the balance of power in eight counties, electing it wenty one members of the assembly.

\*\*Court, Georgia, on the 12th inst. on an indictment for voluntary manslaughter, by killing his school-mate, a child but little over 12 years of age, was tried in the Baldwin Supreme Court, Georgia, on the 12th inst. on an indictment for voluntary manslaughter, by killing his school-mate, a child but little over 12 years of age, was tried in the Baldwin Supreme Court, Georgia, on the 12th inst. on an indictment for voluntary manslaughter, by killing his school-mate, a child but little over 12 years of age, was tried in the Baldwin Supreme Court, Georgia, on the 12th inst. on an indictment for voluntary manslaughter, by killing his school-mate, a child but little over 12 years of age, was tried in the Baldwin Supreme Court, Georgia, on the 12th in Not Guilty .- Wm. A. Harris, a youth of foorteen

Erratum.—In the letter from Mr. Kidder, published in our last paper, Mr. K. was made to say that a protracted meeting spoken of was the occasion of his baptism. It should have been, that 8 were baptized. The resemblance of the figure 8 to an I was the cause of the mistake. Eld. Alfred E. Green has removed from Ashford, Conn., to Brimfield, Ms., and requests correspondents to address him through the Monson (Ms.) Post Office.

The course in the electron about it address him through the Monson (Ms.) Post Office.

The course in the greatest tribulation about it.—Mail.

in the end .- Sat. Eve. Post.

Important Lawsuit .- Mr. S. Waddell, the former

Resolved, That in view of the great and imme-Resolved, That in view of the great and immediate importance of this cause, in respect to the rights of this State and its citizens, His Excellency, the Governor, be requested, if he shall deem it compatible with his other public duries, to repair in person to the city of Washington, and attend the said argument, on behalf of this State.

Mr. Waddell sues in the name and in behalf of the East Jersey proprietors, and the appeal by the State to the Supreme Court is from a decision in the Curcuit Court, favorable to the claimants. The issue of the suit will decide a similar claim of the

issue of the suit will decide a similar claim of the West Jersey proprietors.—Sun.

Interesting from Yucatan.—An act declaring Yucatan independent of Mexico had been introduced into the Yucatan House of representatives; and after a long and very interesting debate, had been passed by an almost unanimous vote. It was immediately taken up in the Senate, and a stormy discussion ensued. No doubt existed, however, of its speedy passage through that body, and its full enactment into a law.

curious effect of Lightning on Glass.—The Maidstone Gazette states that during a thunder storm in that neighborhood, when several hay stacks were fired, and much other damage was done, one flash of lightning, after striking a chimney and the tiles of a pipe manufactory, was partially dispersed, and reflected against the dwelling house opposite, the four windows of which facing the chipmey, and about 15 or 20 feet distant, presented a very singular appearance. In several panes oval blisters have been raised, like the air bubbles seen in badly manufactory were covered with a fine dark colored powder, which was unfortunately brushed away without being minutely examined and there is a similar appearance inside some of the blisters. When the pipe manufactory was struck, four men at work were knocked down, and were of course dreadfully alarmed.

The Buffalo Commercial of the 27th ult. says the frost of the night preceeding that day was almost severe enough to close the canal. Ice was formed upon it more than half an inch were urged through it.

Shipwreck and Loss of Life .- The schooner during the snow storm on Monday the 29th oil. the night of Monday, the 22d uit. They Samuel Calderwood, passengers, perished on the wreck.

The captain and the remainder of the crew were rescued after being eight hours on the but excited no attention, as similar noises are wreck, by the inhabitants with great difficulty. The bodies of the unfortunate men were recovered, and are in charge of the coroner-it is was had until Thursday, when enquiry began thought the vessel will be a total loss. We are for the above .- Mail.

The Arkansas Tragedy .- The last Arkansas Gazette contains a description of the late out-rage and wholesale murder at Island 64. It is of whisky, sunk—the wretched men on board said that most of the Lynchers were the former being swept by the resistless current down the they combined to murder them and drive them off, in order to get their property. The Gazette publishes the names of the murderers and the murdered. It appears that since the murder the murder the hard drives the women and shidten. they combined to murder them and drive them Lynchers have driven the women and children, Kinney had kept tavern eight miles below the from their homes in Coahoma county, burned their houses and sold their lands and property under sham judgments.' Judge Lacy, of the Supreme Court of Arkansas, and some of the respectable citizens have been threatened with death, if they attempt to bring the Lynch-

End of a Rich Pope.—Clement V., during his feeble and profligate reign, amassed enormous riches by the sale of ecclesiastical benefices and by other scandalous means. He had enriched his relations and his dependents, but he had not secured their gratitude. The moment that his death was announced in the papal palace, all its inmates rushed upon his treasures as if they had been their lawful booty. Amongst his numerous household not a single servant remained to watch the dead body of their master. The wax candles that lighted his bed of state, fell upon the bed clothes and set them on fire. The flames spread over the whole apartment, but the palace and wardrobe were so plundered, that only a miserable cloth could be found to cover the half-

Calculating Boy.—Among the many boys employed for the different purposes of calculation on the ordinary survey of Ireland, there is at present one named Atexander Gwin, only 8 years old, and a nation of Draw whee the character of the contract.

named Atexander Gwin, only 8 years old, and a native of Derry, whose abilities at a early age are truly surprising. He has got by rote the fractional logarithms from 1 to 1000, which he will repeat in regular rotation, or otherwise, as the interogator may put the questions. It is certainly astonishing to think so tender a mind cand retain with such tencity and correctness seven figures of an answer (according to their variations) for 1000 numbres. His rapidity and correctness in the various calculations of trigonometrical distances, triangles, &c., are amazingly beyond any thing we have ever witnessed. He can in less than one minute make a return in acres, rods, perches, &c., of any quantity of land, by giving him the surveyrr's chained-distances, while the greatest arithmetician, with all his knowledge, will certainly take nearly an hour to do the same, and not to be certain of truth in the end.—Sat. Eve. Post.

Law Case in New York.

An act of trespass on the case was yesterday determined in the District Court of this city, which possesses some interest to shippers and captains of vessels. It was the case of Peters, Campion and Tinder vs. Harden Skillington, to recover damages for the destruction of a quantity of Wesphalia hams, shipped at Bremen, by Edward, of which the defendant was captain, and consigned to the plaintiffs. It appeared by the bill of landing that there were two hundred of thesehams in linen covers, "shipped in good order and well conditioned," weighing 2,322 pounds, German weight, or 2,555 pounds and the provided of the self-way of the case of Peters, Campion and Tinder vs. Harden Skillington, to recover damages for the destruction of a quantity of Wesphalia hams, shipped at Bremen, by deward, of which the defendant was captain, and consigned to the plaintiffs. It appeared to the plaintiffs, in this city, which the captain promised to delive the provided to the plaintiffs. American, which the captain promised to de-liver to the plaintiffs, in this city, in like condition, "the dangers of the sea alone excepted."

At the foot of the bill of lading were the words

Important Lawsuit.—Mr. S. Waddell, the former Marshal of this district, is litigating before the Supreme Court of the United States, a very comprehensive claim against the State of New Jersey.—It embraces all the land under water in all the rivers of East Jersey and for three leagues beyond the shore. No farmer can build a little dock even, if he succeed. All the fisheries, ferries, and oyster beds in East Jersey depend upon the result. It is the most important case that has arisen since the settlement of the colony.

Mr. Gorge Wood and Mr. Garret D. Wall are employed by the State to defend its rights; and so important is the matter deemed by the Legislature that before adjourning they passed this resolution; "the dangers of the sea alone excepted." At the foot of the bill of lading were the words weight unknown: not accountable for corruption."

Testimony was adduced to show that nearly all the hams were ealen up by the rats during the voyage. On their arrival here in July, only about eighteen were in a condition fit to be eaten, and these were sold for 15 cents a pound. The plaintiffs claimed \$196 89, after allowing the price for which the damaged hams were sold, and the amount of duties refunded by the custom house.

On the part of the defendant, it was proved

On the part of the defendant, it was proved that the ship was thoroughly smoked, and a number of rats destroyed, at Bremen, before the

cited the case of Garrigues vs. Coxe, 1 Binney, 592, in which the Supreme Court decided, on a

the Supreme Court had decided that the ravaThe report that Santa Anna had been appointed 
Dictator in Mexico, had been semi-officially communicated to the government of Yucatan.
The government of Yucatan had purchased no brig which is to be armed with eighteen guns.—
The naval force at present consists of a brig of ten 
guns and two armed schooners.

According to all accounts Yucatan is rapidly improving any older the nava order of this exproving any older the nava order of this exsection for that decided that the ravages of rats were "dangers of the sea," and he sound by that decision. He therefore 
charged the jury that, if they believed the captain had taken ordinary care to destroy the rats 
on board his ship, and that the hams were injured by rats, they should render a verdict in 
his favor, as this "danger of the sea" was exthe Supreme Court had decided that the ravaproving under the new order of things, being even now fifty years in advance of the Mexican provinces generally.—N. O. Picayunt.

ces generally.—N. O. Picayunt.

ces generally.—N. O. Picayunt. es generally.—N. O. Picayuns.

tiffs. In making this charge the Judge reserved the legal point, as to the "danger of the sea,"

Hence A cure for the Gravel. About 27 years ago, (says a correspondent of the Liverpool Courier,) I was much afflicted with gravel, and twice in serious danger from small stones lodging in the passage. I met with a gentleman that had been in my situation, and had got rid of that severe discovered with a greater of the content of the protection of his faithful animal, he was prostrated with a club. The disorder by sweetening his tea with half honey and half sugar. I adopted this remedy, and found it elfectual. After being fully clear of my disease about ed, interposing in his behalf, received a blow on fectual. After being fully clear of my disease about ten pears, I declimed taking honey, and in about 3 months I had a violent fit of my old complaint. I then renewed the practice of taking honey in tea, and now more than three score and ten, and have not for the last 17 years had the smallest symptom of the gravel. I have recommended my prescription to many of my acquaintance, and have never known it to fail.

ded, interposing in his behalf, received a blow on his head with a swingletree, from Hanna, and another with a Jockey club from Griffith, that felled him to the earth. While thus prostrate, Curran went deliberately and got a stone of 12 or 15 pounds weight, and with demon-like ferocity, came and threw it upon his head, and mashed his skull. Koning, not satisfied with this, goes and gets another stone, and dashes on his head, to finish the climax of horror. They had been drinking at Murray's tavern, and were sufficiently intoxicated to be boisterous and reckless. Such a club as this, calls loudly for thick, and it was with difficulty that the boats toe labors of the reformed inebriates, Pollard and Wright.

Loss of Life at Niagara Falls.

Charles and Samuel, Philorook, from Camden, Me with a cargo of lime, bound to New York, went ashore a few rods east of Old Field Point, three men went over the Falls of Ningara on 3 o'clock, P. M. William Lane the started from Schlosser, at 9 o'clock, intending mate; Hervey Howes, cook; Henry Snow and to cross over to Hudson's tavern, two mile above Chippewa.

Shortly after they lest the shore, cries from the river were heard at Field's tavern near by ing to and fro. No suspicion of the accident to arise, and on Friday, awful evidence of the indebted to Mr. C. S. Seabury, one of the jurors fate of the boat and her devoted crew was presented in the fragments found at the eddy below the Falls.

It is supposed that the boat was struck by American rapids, and over the frightful preci Falls for two years past, and has left a wife and three children. Part of one of the mangled bodies is said to have been found yesterday,

BRIGHTON MARKET-Monday, Nov. 29, 1841 (Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.) At Market 875 Beef Cattle, 500 Stores, 6500

MURDER WILL OUT. Woodson Chamble and Ca!vin Griffin were committed to the jail of this city, on Monday last, charged with the murder of Little-berry Bunn, a Constable of Franklin county, under circumstances of the most deliberate and atrocious cruelty. The deceased was found some seven of eight days after he was supposed to have been shot huried in a mud-hole like a dog, without covering of any kind! The singular manner in which his body was discovered, as detailed before the examining Court, proves that detection, sooner o will overtake the guilty .- Raleigh Register.

Report of Receipts.

Eld. Winthrop Murse reports the following sums as received by him for the purposes specified.

Received for the General purposes of the American Baptist A. S. Convention:

At a Lecture in New England Village, in

July July-From Southboro' and Methuen Friends in East Haverhill
Collection after Lecture in Haverhill
J. P. Heath, of Haverhill Miss Sarah Green, of Ware Village Hiram Tucker, of Hardwick Miss Ruth Monroe of do Friends in do Miss A. Monroe of do. Collection after Lecture in do. Julius Appleton, Springfield Newton Day and Joseph Ely of West (1 cach) 2.00 Springfield Friends in do.

Miss Louisa Cummings, of Prescott

Isanc Thomas 70 ct-. Henry Haskins
and wife 60 cts. and Amos Haskins
50 cts. All of New Salem
In New Salem also, Misses Thomas 67 cts.
las Perry 25 cts. M. Pierce 25 cts. Dea. L. Hunt
—Miss Briggs 13 cts. Olis Chamberlain 25 cts. \$\frac{\text{81-Miss}}{\text{81-Miss}}\$ Ferry 25 cts. M. Fierce 25 cts. Dea. L. Hunt \$\frac{\text{81-Miss}}{\text{81-Miss}}\$ El - Miss El 25 cts. Miss L. A. Haskell 25 cts. Benj Perkins 25 cts. 3,80 "Sarah A. Mead of Ashburnham, 6 cts. Dorothy Allea of Leominster 25 cts. 31 Miss Saduskey Doane of Worcester \$1-

and Col. Wm Rockwood Holliston 82 cts. 1,82 and Col. Won Rockwood Holliston 82 cts.
At a Lecture in W. Harwich
At a Lecture at the Wendell association
At a Lecture in Bellingham
At a do—in Maosfield
Mrs. Belcher of Wrentham 50 cts Miss
H. Bixby of Wrentham 25 cts.
A Lady in Fuxbora A Lady in Foxboro At a Lecture in West Wrentham Mrs. M. E. Arnold of Do. At a Lecture in Attleboro' At a Lecture at Three Rivers \$2,53, and

at a Lecture in Springfield \$1,58, and a Lecture in Framingham 3,86: rs. Smith of Framingham, 23 cts. and J. Alexander of Do. \$1 Total-\$65.43 From six friends in Monson Bapt. brethren

for Br. Weston
Congregation Orleans for Bur. Mis.
The F. Bap. Mission in do
The Chh. and Congregation Brewster, for 10,00 The Chn. and Congregation W. Harwich
for For, and Congregation W. Harwich
for For, and Domestic Miss. to be equally 10,00

Per Treasurer Wendell association the follow-" The church in Leverett and Montague for Foreigh Miss.

The Female Charitable Society in do. for Burman Miss.

From same for Br. Goddard

1,60

1,60 The church in Sunderland and Montague for Foreign Miss. 13,50
Petersham Branch for For. Miss. 2,87
The Wendell church for Brother Goddard 5,14
Eld. L. Fay of Athol for do. 1,00

Athol church for For. Miss. Female Judson Society in Athol Female Charitable Society in do. For. "Female Charitable Society in do. For. Miss.

"Female Charitable Society in Leverett and Montague for Br. Goddard

"The church in Kingston for For. Missions collected at Monthly Concert

"Female Missionary Society in do. to complete the sum of \$100-raised in part, on former occasions, to constitute the pastor Eld, John S. White a Life Director of the American Ban. 2,63

Director of the American Bap. Home Mission Society Benj. Denham of Kingston for Shawanoe Miss. Eld. Ebenezer Burt of Hardwick for H. 1.00

The Delegates from the Churches compose the Convention held in the Tabernacle Baptist Church on Wednesday evening, 24th November, to take into consideration the expediency of organizing a new Association in this city and vicinity, ad-

ing, Dec. 13, at 7 o'clock. CHARLES G. SONMERS, Chairman. H. P. FREEMAN, Secretary. New York, Dec. I.

Westminster, Dec. 3, 1841. The Baptist Ministers in the vicinity of Fitchburg are informed that their next quarterly meeting will occur on Monday, the 27th inst., at 3 P. M., to be holden at Leominster with Br. D. Goddard. Br. O. GEO. D. FELTON, Clerk.

The Central Baptist Meeting house, in Norwich, Ct., will be consecrated to the service of Almighty God, on the 14th of December. Services to comnce at II o'clock.

mence at 11 o'clock.

P. S. Ministering brethren, and friends generally are affectionately invited to attend.

M. G. Clarke.

Married:

In Worcester, 30th ult., by Rev. Mr. Hill, Mr. J. R. Bigelow, to Miss R. H. Hathaway, all of Wor-R. Bigelow, to Miss R. H. Habbaray, and Cake received.]
In Boston, Mr. Dana Heath to Mrs. Julia A. Fobes; Mr. James Fernald to Miss Delia C. daughter of Thomas Gould, Esq.; Mr. Jefferson Fowler, of Boston to Miss Mary E. daughter of Mr. James

Gordon, of Charlestown.

In Salem 25th ult., Mr. Pelham Orcutt, Jr. of Cambridge, to Miss Lucy Preston, of S.

Died:

In Dover, Me., Oct. 23d, Mrs. Priscilla W., wife of Mr. Charles W. Wilder, 30.
In Paris, Oct. 30. Mr. John Grey, aged 78.
In Hampton, N. H., Mrs. Dorothy Mace, wife of

In Hampton, N. H., Mrs. Dorothy Mace, wife of Joshua Mace, aged 71.
In Hydepark, Vt. 13th ult., Aostin Smalley, 21.
The deceased expired after a most distressing illness of four weeks, unable to move hand or foot—the consequence of injuries received by wrestling.
Died in Ponifret, Sept. 25th, Mrs. Locretia R. Croper, wife of Rev. Warren Cooper, aged 21.
Mrs. Cooper was daughter of Michael Crosby, Esq., of Bedford, Ms., fornerly of Billetica, Ms.—She lived until her seventeenth year as most young:

She lived until her seventeenth year as most young persons do, occasionally serious, but impenitent.-At this time, the sudden drain of her mother turned her attention, with more than ordinary interest, to the subject of religion. In April of this year (1837) she first obtained an evidence that her sins had been forgiven; and in the first Sabbuth in June following, she made a public profession of her attachment to her Savior. From this time till her death, she left the impression upon every mind, that the vows of God were upon her, and that the cause of Christ lay near to her heart, and shared her warmest sympathies. We write not this obtinary to console her surviving friends. For her consistent life and triumphant death have furnish-

ed them with richer consolation than we are able to administer. There were, however, some traits in the character of her piety which deserve to be noticed, and which may properly and profitably be held in remembrance and imitated by all who knew her. She was a decided Christian. By this we do not mean that she made great precious to her. She was a decided Christian. By this we do not mean that she made great pretensions to godlines, nor that she was often in earnest, perhaps angry debate, to detend the principles and doctrines she had embraced; nor do we mean that she apparently made a great effort to sustain this trait in her character. She was houble, and amia ble, and her piety was free from every thing which had the least appearance of being artificial. The love of Christ had laid fast hold upon her affections, and it was this which constrained her,—which gave her piety this decided cast, which held her even, every where, under all circumstances, on the Lord's side. It had overcome all other uttractions, and hence her regular, consistent life,—hence the regularity with which she visited her closet,—hence the readiness and ease with which she discharged all her domestic duties,—hence the promptitude with which she ever attended the prayer meeting,—hence the zeal with which she engaged in imparting Subbath achool instruction,—and hence the patience with which she bore the protracted sufferings of her last sickness. She seemed not to know that she was a decided Christian, and yet few persons have possessed this trait in a more eminent degree.

protracted sufferings of her last sickness. She seemed not to know that she was a decided Christian, and yet few persons have possessed this trait in a more eminent degree. She was benevolent; —she was young, and never enjoyed rugged health. Her income, from her own personal services, therefore, must have been small, and yet she cheerfully parted with more than a tithe of this small smount for benevolent purposes, and also some of her apparel at her request was disposed of during her last illness to aid the same objects. Were all who have named the name of Christ as free to give, and as fervent to pray, the Son of God would soon have the heathen for his inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for his possession.

We will notice but one trait more. She always labored as if her time was short. We have no knowledge that a presentiment of this kind was the motive which induced her thus to labor. We are rather impressed that it was an abiding sense of obligations to her divine Master. He had purchased her with his own precious blood, and heaceforth she could no longer look upon herself as her own. But whatever was the motive, of the fact we are certain. Her piety was of such a character that she always found opportunities of doing so nething for her Savior more numerous than she could improve. She never had to say, four months and then conneth the harvest. In her (ather's family and in fier own, there were always those whom she could impart religious instruction. In the Sabath school, and even in the day school, she found she to the day school, she found she could take with her to her closet, and to whom she could impart religious instruction. In the Sabbath school, and even in the day school, she found those who might be, and were, savingly benefitted by her example, by her counsel, and by her prayers; and when at last she was unable to go abroad, or even to converse at home, she still could glorify God in her willingness to endure all that He should see fit to inflict, and to meet death at any time when He should commission his messenger to call her home to his presence. Thus she's spent the short period allotted her, to labor in her Master's vinegard. But she has gone. May her mantle, with a double portion of her spirit, fall upon many of her surviving sisters in Christ.

WORCESTER, SS. Probate Office, Nov. 16, 1841.
To all persons interested in the cetate of DEBORAN
GROSVENOR, late of Petersham, deceased,
GREETING.

OU are cited to appear at a Court of Probate to be holden at Worcester, on the first Tuesday of January next, to show cause why the Instrument which purports to be the last Will and Testament of said deceased, should not be approved.

Aw Chas. G. Parniss, Reg.

THE manner in which business has been transacted is such that the great fundamental principles which lay at the foundation of all our commercial transactions, have been entirely lost sight of, and the public demanded a reform, not so much in prices, as the manner of doing business. Their wants have been met. Purchasers can buy Goods at the

have been met. Purchasers can buy Goods at the ONE PRICE STORE without the fear of imposition. At that STORE, GOODS are not misrepresented—they are called by their right names. The prices are as low as the very lowest, and they are uniform.

J H RICKETT & UO. appeal to the good sense of the community, whether this is not the correct way of doing business. If you answer in the affirmative, why support the system of jockeying, however popular it may be, and whatever facunations may be thrown around it I Awake, then, to your own interest and accelerate the triumph of this REFORM.

Our stock of Goods has all been bought within the last two months, at the late depressed prices, which gives us a decided advantage over others, in making our One Price a very low one. Our stock of Goods consists, in part, of the following:

AMONG WHICH MAY BEFORED—

Black and Blue black Gros de Noble,
do. do. do. Afrique,
do. do. Helleniene,
Stone and Fawa Sain Striped do., Plain Silks of all shndes.

CLOAK GOODS.

Deagatas and Indiannas, ailk warp,
Alpaccas and Camleteens 'do,
Taglionas and Balsorines,
French, English, and German Merimees,
Black and Blue-black Alepines of all prices,
Mousseline de Laines, figured and plain,
64 do, and Saxonies, new style,
Silk Warp French Plaids,
Caroline and Lingey 'do.

ine and Linsey do. SHAWLS. Cashmere Shawls, light and dark Edinboro' and Brocks Shawls, Mouss. de Laine and Plaid do., French, English, and American

Mouss, de Laine and Plaid do.,
French, English, and American PRINTS,
SCOTCH GINGHAMS.
Cambric Muslins and Bishop Lawas,
Swiss, Book, and Mull Muslim,
Plain, Figured, and Checked Cambrics,
Linen Cambries and Lawas,
do. Hd'kis, &c. &c. &c.
PURNISHING GOODS.
10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 Marseilles Quilts,
10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 Muslims,
10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 Whitney Blackets, of superior
ity,

ity,
10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 Superane Rose Blankets,
Bed Ticking of all kinds,
Brown and Blenched Sheeting and Shirsing,
6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 Double Linen Damask,
6-4, 8-4, and 40-4 Linen Damask Ciotis,
6-4, 8-4, and 10-4 blue, red, green, and Orange Covers,
Bird's Eye Disper and Napkins,
Curtain Cambrics, ure Patches, in great variety, and of every descrip

BROAD CLOTHS. Black, Blue-black, and Brown Dismond Beaver Cloths,
Black, Blue, and Brown Pilot Cloths,
Black, Blue-black, Blue, Green, Olive, Brown, and Steel
Mixed Brood Cloths,
Black, Blue-black, and Fancy Colored
CASSIMERES.
Plain, Plaid, Diamond, and Wave
FRENCH DOE SKINS,
VESTINGS. in great variety.

VESTINGS, in great variety,
3-4, 4-4, and 5-4 White English FLANNEL.
Scarlet and Yellow do.,
Orange and Scarlet Salisbury. & de.,
White Domestic Flannel, all wool, &c. &c. &c. &c.
Purchasers are respectfully invest to call before purchasing, and examine our stock of Goods, which has been selected with great care, particularly for this market, and will be sold at the very lowest prices for cash. We are determined to adhere to our motto. One Parce, and that price shall be the very lowest that Goods can be longer for in the Blate. Why, then, will you water your time in beatering a moreheat when you can purchase your time in beatering a moreheat when you can purchase your Goods at the One Parce Broas, cheaper than you can buy them any where else, and have them put right down to you at once cleap as the cheapest!

J. H. KICKETT & CO.,

Worcester, Nov. 24—16

AT COST, AND LESS THAN COST!

AT COST, AND LESS THAN COST!
THE subscriber, wishing to reduce his Large
A and Spiendid Stock of DRY GOODS, previous to the list of March next, therefore offers, usual
that time, a part of it at cost, and less than cost,—
and the remainder at a small advance.
N. B. All those wishing for the greatest bargance
ever offered in Manuschusetts, will please to call on
ORRIN RAWSON.

Wassater Dec. 1, 1841.

Worcester, Dec. 1, 1841.

, or any sociend the duty of urch or all the iting a church. nese terms are y competent to

Elect or Goo! and who is he? What path by him is trod, Shut up to few-to all men free, Where throng the Elect of God? Unriddle ye the maze, who can : The mystery explore For me, a weary, wildered man, Who longs to find the door.

Answer.

Elect of God !-he who repents : Reforms, without, within : Who loathes all evil thoughts, intents, And every darling sin ;-Hating his lusts and loving Christ, He, unawares hath trod The happy path to peace, unpriced, He is the Elect of God!

Question. But what if wandering far from home, A beggar in his wo-And choosing, though rebuked, to roam As rebels love to go; — What if, sin-wrecked, and idly tost By every wind and wave, He joins the army of the lost, Whose march is to the grave?

Answer.

Still, if he turns, with suppliant knee. Though viler never trod This earth-by Him who stained the tree, That man's Elect of God ! And God will find him, though he dwell Where darkness bath its seat,-Will reach him though the waves of hell Were surging at his feet !

Question.

Yet, what, if having tasted bliss Unspeakable, he goes Away from Christ, and with a kiss Betrays him to his foes? Is he, who takes the Bread and Wine, And takes the price of blood, Yea, gloats upon her silver's shrine. Indeed, Elect of God ?

Thou art the man !- what hast thou done! Say, wretch, for which of all His gifts, thy treason, that hath won For thee, such dreadful fall! Yet turn thee! turn thee! Wonprous Love! Though thou the depths has trod-If thou repent, will lift above Thy sin, the Elect of God!

## The Seventh Plague of Egypt.

BY REV. GEORGE CROLY. Twas morn-the rising splender roll'd On marble towers and roofs of gold; Hall, court, and gallery below, Were crowded with a living flow; Egyptian, Arab, Nubian there, The bearers of the bow and spear ; The hoary priest, the Chaldee sage, The slave, the gemm'd and glittering page-Helm, turban, and tiara, shone A dazzling ring round Pharaoh's throne.

There came a man-the human tide Shrank backward from his stately stride; His cheek with storm and time was fann'd : A shepherd's staff was in his hand; A shudder of instinctive fear Told the dark king what step was near, On through the host the stranger came, It parted round his form like flame.

He stoop'd not at the footstool stone, He clasp'd not sandal, kiss'd not throne; Erect he stood amid the ring, His only words-" Be just, O King !" On Pharoah's cheek the blood flushed high, A fire was in his sullen eve : Yet, on the Chief of Israel No arrows of his thousands fell; All mute and moveless as the grave Stood ceiled the satrap and the slave.

"Thou'rt come," at length the monarch spoke, Haughty and high the words outbroke; " Is Israel weary of its fare, The forehead peel'd the shoulders bare? Take back the answer to your hand: Go, reap the wind; go, plough the sand; Go, vilest of the living vile, To build the never-ending pile. Till darkest of the nameless dead, The vulture on their flesh is fed, What better asks the howling slave Than the base life our bounty gave ?"

Shouted in pride the turban'd peers, Upclash'd to heaven the golden spears, "King! thou and thine are doom'd!"-Behold The prophet spoke .- The thunder roll'd ; . Along the pathway of the sun, Sail'd vapory mountains, wild and dun, " Yet there is time," the prophet said-He raised his staff-the storm was stay'd, King! be the word of freedom given, What art thou, man, to war with heaven?"

There came no word .- The thunder broke, Like a hugh city's final smoke, Thick, lurid, stifling red with flame, Through court and hall the vapors came Loose as the stubble in the field, Wide flew the men of spear and shield, Scatter'd like foam along the wave, Flew the proud pageant, prince and slave Or, in the chains of terror bound, Lay, corpse-like, on the smouldering ground. "Speak king !- the wrath is but begun Still dumb!-Then, heaven, thy will be done!"

Echoed from earth a hollow roar. Like motion on the midnight shore: A sheet of lightning o'er them wheel'd The solid ground beneath them reel'd; In dust sank roof and battlement: Like webs the giant walls were rent; Red, broad, before his startled gaze, The monarch saw his Egypt blaze. Still swell'd the plague-the flame grew pale; Burst from the clouds the charge of hail, With arrowy keenness, iron weight, Down pour'd the ministers of fate; Till men and cattle, crushed, congeal'd, Cover'd with death the boundless field.

Still swell'd the plague-up rose the blast, The avenger, fit to be the last : On ocean, river, forest, vale, Thunder'd at once the mighty gale, Before the whirlwind rear'd the sea; A thousand ships were on the wave-Where are they ?-Ask that foaming grave! Down go the hope, the pride of years, Down go the myriad mariners; The richest of Earth's richest zone, Gone! like a flash of lightning, gone!

And, lo! that first fierce triumph o'er, Swells Ocean on the shrieking shore; Still onward, onward dark and wide, Engulfs the land the furious tide. Then bow'd thy spirit, stubboin king, Thou serpent, reft of fang and sting; 'Humbled, before the prophet's knee; He groaned "Be injured Israel free."

To heaven the sage unpraised the wand; Back roll'd the deluge from the land; Back to its caveros sank the gale : Fled from the noon the vapors pale, Broad burn'd again the joyous sun; The hour of wrath and death was done.

Beautiful Extract.

Blest be the Hand Divine, which gently laid My heart at rest, beneath this humble shed. The world's a stately bark on dangerous seas, With pleasure seen, but boarded at our peril; Here, on a single plank, thrown safe ashore. I hear the tumult of the distant throng, As that of seas remote, or dying storms : And meditate on scenes more still, Pursue my theme, and fight the fear of death, Here like a shepherd gazing from his hut, Touching his reed, or leaning on his staff, Eager ambition's fiery chase I see : I see the circling bunt of noi-y men But law's enclosure, leap the mounds of right, Pursuing and pursued, each other's prey; As wolves for rapine, as the fox for wiles ; Till death, that mighty hunter, earths them all.

## Miscellany.

From the New York Observer.

Cheever's Letters from Spain and Portugal. Superstition of the Cathedral and Churches in Lisbon—Worship of St. Anthony.—The ho-ly and immortal crows.—The English bur-rying ground.—Tombs of Doddridge and Fielding.

The morning of my departure from Lisbon, I strolled into the cathedral, and some of the churches which I had visited. The cathedral is a miserable building within, though not destitute of dignity without, and situated in a fine commanding position. A church stands close beside it, and in both these temples of idolatry the evidences of degrading superstition were most melancholy and disgusting. It was the hour of mass, and around the altar at which the priests were officiating, a motley crowd as usual knelt, and crossed themselves and smote their breasts in unison. Nor was it merely the lower class of the people. Well dressed and respect-able looking men and women might be seen upon their knees, with their strings of beads in their hands, their lips and their fingers moving in ac-cordance, the first in repetition of Ave Marias, and the last to count the requisite sum of ejaculations. Others were kneeling with clasped hands and eyes directed towards the great altar, without apparently the slightest thought of a

being greater than the temple.

In one of the churches my attention was arrested by the particular reverence paid to a pic ture of St. Anthony. The saint's feet were almost obliterated from the canvass, and the whole lower portion of the picture dirtied and defaced by the kisses of its worshipers, and the application of their cheeks and foreheads in token of adoration. A small flight of steps was placed at the foot of the picture, that the devotees might reach it with convenience. A laborer with his pack, and a degraded looking peasant, when they had knelt at the service of the mass, approached the picture, kissed it and bowell befor with great reverence and awe, and then left the church, apparently well satisfied with the extent of their devotions. Beside this picture was another of the same saint, and near it an abundant quantity of wax fingers and toes, legs and arms, heads and bodies, hung against the wall, attesting the power and compassion of the saint in the miraculous cures he was always

performing. But the most extraordinary proof of the superstitious bondage, in which the whole kingdom still slumbers, is to be found in the saint ship of an old crow, which is maintained, guar ded, and I might almost say worshiped, in one of the chapels in the cathedral. The legend connected with these holy ravens is also that of the history of the famous St. Vincent. Cape St Vincent, you are aware, is the name of the St Vincent, you are as a continuous in the Atlan-outjutting promontory of Portugal in the Atlan-tic, the first land we made in sailing across the ocean. I have been told that the crows kept in the cathedral are those which, some two or three hundred years ago, piloted St. Authony into the harbor, when he was shipwrecked, or rather, when he had been blown off the coast and lost his reckoning. But the most correct version of the story seems to be this: that St. Vincent (not St. Anthony) having been basely murdered at sea, these two pious crows guarded his dead body in a boat, brought it safely to land, and discovered his murderers; for which signal service they have lived a charmed life ever since, (that is some four hundred years,) and are at this moment maintained and fed with great reverence in the cathedral. My companons, while I was busy in another part of the milding, told me that they found two soldiers keeping perpetual guard over those immortal black crows, but I thought they were only adding a joke to the miracle. However, no longhe was carried to see those crows with great state and solemnity, and much as he longed to

sonal identity of the creatures with the crows of quality. The potato crop has also failed to a

at fed Elijah.

There was a time when there was something starving point.

The distress hetter, even here, The old Catholic supersti-tions, heartily believed, were better, even in Cases of death by starvation are daily occurring. Spain and Portugal, than modern French infi-delity. We talk of the form of godliness without its power; really the form of superstition cultural laborer is in many parts even more dewithout its honesty is almost as bad; the form plorable than that of the manufacturing class; This is what you see in these countries, the skeletons of old dead superstitions still hung up Parliament has met and done nothing, but to to frighten the people. The olden time was continue the present poor law, authorize a loan better, and yet perhaps this transition state is for present purposes, and make arrangements dulgently, how many a fevered bosom even here nothing but the Corn Law from day to day.—
may once have caught fresh air; how many a breathing sigh, how many a sanctifying prayer, than lower and equalize the sliding scale a little may have been uttered here; and how the poor The Corn Law repealers are too much engaged ing day, but, like other minors, some star of the grant nothing until forced to it by influences out second day:—even that is something. And I of doors. would rather dwell in the dim fog of superstition, than an air rarefied to nothing by the air-pump of unbelief, in which the panting breast expires, vainly and convulsively gasping for breath."

The Whig party in this country may be considered defunct. Unless the whole aspect of things is changed by rebellion or war, the strife will soon be between radical and tories, the peo-

endeared and hallowed as the place where sleep agricultural districts they dare not act for lear the mortal remains of the author of the "Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul." You can more easily imagine my feelings of regret common people have much influence among the and disappointment, than I can describe them, working classes, refuse to act with the corn law when I was reminded of this circumstance too repealers, although they say they are opposed to late to admit of a visit to the enclosure. A lathe corn law. They cry out for liberty, but I dy of our party had visited it while we were fear many of them have none of the spirit of libgone to Cintra, and plucked a rose that grew erty in them, and no conception of what true lib-beside the sepulchre. I thought I would have erty is. They interfere with all sorts of meetrelinquished every thing else that I had seen and learned in Portugal for the sake of such an enjoyment. She described it to me as a plain ten doing damage to persons and property. narble monument, and the burying ground as filled with flowers disposed in the most beautifu! filled with flowers disposed in the most beautifu! mon classes in this country there is cherished a variety. I would like to have stood in such a deep feeling of resentment, bordering upon hate, region of Romish darkness, beside the tomb of Bordering upon hate, against the rich and the high born. The pres-Doddridge,-the tomb of one who had been ent distress tends to augment this feeling. honored as the author of the Rise and Progress, starving workman is constantly contrasting his in being the instrument of leading, perhaps, a condition with the luxury and extravagance of greater number of souls to the Lamb of God, the rich. The cold wave of poverty and destithan any other writer except Bunyan, and Bax- tution is daily ascending higher into the ranks ter. What a contrast between the feelings with of society, the people are increasing at the rate which a Protestant approaches a spot so conse- of a thousand per day, while capital is constant-

ashes of a man "of genius, but not of moral clare that unless the present urgent distress is worth; a man of whom it may be said, notwith- relieved, the only way of keeping down the peothe one still awakening the careless sinner, and rather to desire an outbreak than otherwise, that animating and instructing the youthful and aged they may make it the pretext and occasion of saint, and even from his abode in glory perhaps ruling with a strong hand. permitted to see the progress of grace in convert after convert, won to the Savior through his in convert strumentality, and to welcome to the celestial city pilgrim after pilgrim, whose feet would never have reached those mansions of rest, but for the been taken for the collection of the taxes; but affectionate and warning voice addressed through on the part of the people there has been sundry his pages. The other still adding to the flame demonstrations with reference to a general deof sin in this world, and perhaps compelled, termination not to pay the faxes or purchase from the prison of despair, to behold its fire and its misery kindling high in men's passions, and to meet the curses of those whose guilt had been deepened, and whose progress to hell has been er, are not up to the high-minded views of the hastened, by the power of genius so fearfully yet paper mentioned. so seductively perverted. I do not mean to be unnecessarily severe upon Fielding. He was a man of much genius, and some of his works are not so bad as others; but it is to be regretted without rankling in the filth of a former one.true, that it had been better, both for the world, and probably for himself, if he had never been Yours truly, G. B. C.

Distress in England. British Parliament has never itself favored any the earth. species of abolition of oppression. When it abol-Americans are apt to accuse the English Abolition- perseverance, and not by reliance on native ge ing for East India slavery or home oppression.—

Out which eminence cannot be secured, and This allegation is unjust, and arises from confounwith which success is certain, though no effort ding Abolitionists with the members of Parliament.

There have been and are now a very few Abolibeauty and power, and demonstrated its superionists in that body, but there are very many a- lative folly and the evils of which it is the unnestly urging the abolition of the slavery of the physical difficulties are surmounted with inces East and correction of the bad legislation at home. Sant toil proportioned to the magnitude of the object in view, he reasoned from analogy that inhome Reformation must soon take place.

## From our Correspondent in England.

LEEDS, Oct. 18th, 1841. called good weather, (that is, rain only every to young MEN, to rely on their own exertio middle of harvest, however, the rains recom- exceeded the expectations of the audience. in the field propose some skeptical questions as to the per-

St, Vincent's time, he thought it most prudent to repress both his risibility and incredulity.—
Half Lisbon believes as fully in the crow's identification.

Half Lisbon believes as fully in the Down's identification. thall Lisbon believes as unly in the crow's identical and miraculous antiquity, as in the Pope's supremacy; and the other half, would not dare to breathe a suspicion. What a detestable tarce! And what an evidence of the pitiable state of degradation, to which the habit of Popish superstition has reduced its captives! I wonder they do not undertake to show the rayeus. der they do not undertake to show the ravens long before the price will be up again to the

The distress is great throughout the country. of superstition, with the power of infidelity. - they have no power to eat of the fruits of the

necessary before getting into the life of truth for fitting up and ventilating the Parliament and piety. I am of the opinion of Jean Paul, House. The subject which was uppermost in men's minds would out; they could discuss people, sunk in the deepest shaft of mockery, beheld, not indeed the quickening sun of our liv-

vainly and convulsively gasping for breath."

The English burying ground is said to be the most beautiful spot in Lisbon. It is a spot ple are for the repeal of the corn law, but in the place where sleep a gricultural districts they dare not act for fear

It is not to be concealed that am crated, and those which lead a superstitious ly diminishing, and trade falling off, and the Catholic to the shrines and relics of his favorite produce of agriculture becoming less instead of ints!
In the same burying-ground are deposited the been adopted. Many of the public journals deworth; a man of whom it may be said, notwithstanding all the beauty of his writings, that it had been better for the world if he had never been born. This is Fielding. The author of Tom Jones, and the author of the Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul, sleep side by side in the same plot of earth; but with how different a tribute must the Christian regard their memories. Of each it may be said that he being dead yet speaketh, but with how different a voice!

England is at present surrounded by difficulties and dangers of no common kind. The

## Lecture of Elihu Burritt, A. M.

This gentleman, well known as "the learned any American publisher should reproduce them; blacksmith," has been in this eny batting any American publisher should reproduce them; past week, delivering lectures before various scientific associations. On Monday evening he Volumes have been written in praise of his merits; Sir Walter Scott wrote at least one, or Tuesday evening the Mechanic's Institute, nearly one; but after all this, it still remains and on Wednesday evening the N. York Lyceum, in the Broadway Tabernacle. The last was the only lecture we were able to hear. At an early hour a large assembly were gathered, attracted by Mr. Burritt's reputation as a self-made man, and a strong anxiety was manifested to see an individual who by his own unaided exer-When was tyranny ever known to remit its exctions on the weak until compelled to do so? The tered more than fifty of the various languages of

The theme of the lecturer was happily chosshed W. I. Slavery, it did it under the compulsory en. It was his grand object to demonstrate that force exerted by the Abolitionists among the people. Americans are apt to accuse the English Abolitionsis of hypocricy, alledging that they were fierce
or abolishing W. I. slavery, while they care nothor of Fast India slavery or home opposition. mong the people. These are constantly and ear- failing source. Showing the steps by which tellectual achievements were to be made by the like exertions; and referring to the names of those who in the world's history are on the summit of tame in all the arts and sciences, he con-Mr. Leavitt,-I deterred writing by the last tended that if their early efforts could be known teamer, in the hope of being able, ere this, to undoubted evidence would be furnished that communicate more satisfactory intelligence than from the most humble beginnings they fought I then could. With the approach of winter, their own way up to greatness. Having com-however, the prospects of this county become pletely established his main position, Mr. Burritt still more gloomy. A short period of what was concluded his lecture by a most eloquent appeal other day) enabled the farmers to secure a part success in every enterprise which they should

of the grain crop—though damaged by previous undertake.

wet weather. After a couple of weeks in the Both as a speaker and writer, Mr. Burritt far menced, and since then the country has been had been known to them merely as one who had drenched. In the northern parts of the king-dom large quantities of grain are still exposed and they were not prepared to listen to a lorgiin the field. Much that was supposed to have ble speaker, pronouncing a discourse peculiar for been secured is found to have received injury the splendor of its diction, the richness and in the stack. That part of the new crop which strength of its figures, and the power of its has been threshed is generally reported as much thought. His voice was seriously affected by a below the average yield, both in quantity and severe cold, so that at the outset it was feared

that he would be compelled to desist; but overcoming the difficulty as he proceeded, he en-chained the attention of the large assembly, and received, as he justly merited, the liveliest assurances of their high gratification. of language with which Mr. B.'s thoughts were clothed, was wonderful. His sentences came forth as if they had been forged on his own anvil; every word a blow. As improvement is his aim, he will doubtless prune his style of some of its present redundancies, and avoid the ropetition of the same thought after it has been urged with sufficient force. Notwithstanding these defects, we heard him as a living and astonish ing evidence of the truth of the doctrine he was ly defending. He stood up, a young American, but thirty years of age, who had spent the early part of his life at a laborious trade; commencbut thirty years of age, who had spect commenced a course of study at the age of twenty-one, and daily pursuing his trade as the only means of his support, in nine years, without the aid of native genius, and almost without the aid of native genius, and almost without the aid of teachers, had become one of the most learned men of the age. Nascitur non fit is a lie, said men of the age. Nascitur non history is the best Market and his own history is the history his history his market and his own history is the history his market and his own history is the history history his market and his own history is the history ossible demonstration of the truth that great en are made by their own exertions, not born Cabinet Furniture and Chairs

We trust that the example of Mr. Burritt may timulate the young men of this country to man-y efforts in the pursuit of knowledge; and esecially that the Lyceum before which this lecare was delivered, may be permanently benefitted by the importance of truths which he enforced so happily upon their attention. New York Observer.

# Kindness in Conversation.

There is no way in which men can do good to others with so little expense and trouble as by kindness in conversation. 'Words,' it is sometimes said, 'cost nothing.' At any rate, kind words cost no more than those which are harsh and piercing. But kind words are often more valued than the more costly gifs, and they are often regarded among the bast tokan of the more than the past tokan of valued than the more costly gifts, and they are often regarded among the best tokens of a desire to make others happy. We should think that kind works would be very common, they are so cheap; but there are many who have a large assortment of all other language except undness. They have many bitter words, and earned words in abundance; but their stock of kind words is small. The churl himself, one might suppose, would not grudge a little kindiess in his language, however closely he clings to his money; but there are persons who draw on their kindness with more reluctance than or heir purses.

ne use grating words, because they we of a morose disposition. Their language, as well as their manners, show an unfeeling heart. Others use rough words out of an affectation of WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

frankness. They may be severe in their remarks, but they claim that they are open and independent, and will not be transmeled. They are not flatterers, they say, and this they think enough for all the cutting speech which they employ. Others wish to be thought witty, and they will with equal indifference wound the feelings of friend or foe, to shaw their smartness.—

Some are envious, and cannot bear to speak kindly of others or to them, because they do not wish to add to their happiness. Others are so ill-bred that they seem to take delight in using unkind words when their intentions are good and their is jungs are warm. Their words are rougher than their hearts: they will make a sacrifice of ease and property to promote comfort while they will not deign to employ the terms of courtesy and kindness. Of these, the Scotch worse than their bita '- Charleston Observer.

SUDDEN DEATH. Hon. Abijah Smith ... Waterville, was found dead in his bed on Satur day morning, the 6th ult. He retired to bed slightly indisposed, and was dead when his wife awoke in the morning.—Buston Times.

Something New for Worcester,

DAVID CURTIS

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Worcester and vicinity that her the first part of the second seco WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Wor-5, Stone Block, for the purpose of vending

Broad Cloths, &c.

Being extensively engaged in the manufacturing of Ci-gars, etc., he is enabled to supply consumers on as rea-sonable terms as they can be purchased in New York or November 17, 1841. tf45 Pilot and Beaver Cloths, Heavy

PS. of Pilot and Beaver Cloths, 125 ps. Heavy Broad Cloths, 85 ps. Heavy Cuss-meres, &c. &c. 85 ps. Henvy Cuss meres, &c. &c.
This week receiving and for sale UNUSUALLY CHEAP ORRIN RAWSON

Pilot and Beaver Cloths. BROAD CLOTHS-CASSIMERES &C. PS. of Pilot and Beaver Cloths from 1 00 to 4 00

per yard. s. of Broad Cloths from 1 00 to 5 00. 225 ps. of Broad Cloths from 1 00 to 5 00.
150 ps. of Heavy Cassimere from 50 cts. to
50 ps. Sheeps Givey from 62 to 92 cts.
100 ps of attinets from 20 to 75 cts.
175 ps. of Flannels (all colors from 18 to 62 cts.
Together with a great variety of Fall and Winter goods
this week receiving and for sale cheaper than at any oth
er store in Worceste;, by
ORRIN RAWSON. ORRIN RAWSON.

Worcester, Oct. 27, 1841.

Boots and Shoes. THE Sabe HE Subscriber has on hand a large assortment of Gents', Ladies', Misses', Boys and Children's Boots and Shoes, of almost all descriptions, many of which are of his own manufacture, and others direct from some of of his own manufacture, and others direct from some of the best manufactories in New England.
Together with an extensive assortment of Lasts, Boottrees, Pegs, Nails, Shoe Tools, Findings and Trimmings. All of which are offered on the most reasonable terms. Eoots and Shoes made to measure. Repairing done in the best manner, with dispatch, at No. 8, Goddards Row.
Worcester, July 7. istf AARON STONE, Jr. Agt.

SPALDING & HARRINGTON. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Part Dve Stuffs, Medicines, Paints,

CORNELL'S PATENT



ROTARY METALIC HONE. THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he is manufacturing at Count Mill., opposite the Court House, Worcester, Mass., and has community the Court House, which was a subscribed by the Court Ho

Cornell's Patent Retary Metalic Hene, which enables the operator, however unskilful, to ham a Razor in the most finished manner, simply by

properly fitted. Worcester, June 30, 1841.



ANSFORD WOOD, Agent, at his Ware Room Main st., a few doors south Thomas's Temperan

Mahogany Pulpits and Communion Tables made to

order.

Mahogany Looking Glass, Portrait & Picture Frames.
Palm leaf and Hair Mattresses and Feuthers, &c.
CHAIRS of every description, for sale Wholesale and
Retail, at the above place, as low as can be bought else-Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine

TAR PARTURE. And Gilding, done at the same place by FRANCIS WOOD.

Worcester, April 8, 1840. Boston & Worcester Rail Road.

**医粉 医粉 医粉 奥** WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAIL ROAD.

RAILROAD & STEAMBOAT LINE BETWEEN BOSTON AND NEW YORK.



WINTER ARRANGEMENT. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

THE New York Steamboat Train now leaves Beston at 4 o'clock, P. M., and Worcester every Tasaday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 o'clock, P. M., and arrives at Norwich at 84 P. M. Returning, will leave Nerwick for Worcester and Boston, some mornings, on the arrival of the Steamor from New York.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS

Leave Norwich at 6 A.M. and 4 3-4 P. M., daily, (except Sundays.) Leave Worcester at 74 o'clock, A. M. and 3 3-4 P. M.

Passingers, leaving Boston at 7 A. M. of the New York.

MERCHANDISE TRAINS,

Between Norwich and Woresster, daily, (Sundays excepted) taking fright for Boston, Worcester, Spring field, Norwich and New York.

T. WILLIS PRATT, Sep't.

as rea- Bargains - Bargains - Bargains. Bargains — Bargains — Bargains,
FROM NEW YORK AUCTIONS.

125 PACKAGES more of Fall and winter Goods
this week receiving. Among which may be
found Alpacca, Orleans, Astrican and Thibet Cloths — Alpacca Lostrass—Cambieteens—Alepines—Silks—Merinos—Victoria Plaids for Childrens Erre-ses—Mousselle
de Laines—Challies — Printed Saxonies—Shawls—Erred
Cloths and Cassimeres—Pilot and Bonver Cloths—Sattinets—Linseys—Eleached and Bro. Cottons—Tisking
Hannels—Frockings—Vermont Cloths, 4c. &c. Together with a great variety of other kinds of goods, all which
will be sold at wholesale or retail cheaper than at ary
other sto, e in Worcester, by
Worcester, Oct. 27. 6w45

Particular Notice. THE most splendid assortment of DRY GOODS ever offered in Massachusetts. may now be found at the subscriber's. Prices 25 per are respectfully invited to call before purchasing elsewhere.

ORRIN RAWSOM. Worcester, Oct. 6, 1841.

Broad Cloths, &c. 80 PS. of Broad Cloths from 1,00 to 6,00 per yard. 25 Ps. of Pilot and Beaver from 1,00 to 4,00 per

175. Ps. of Cassimers from 62 to 2,00 per yard.
50 Ps. of Sattinets from 20 to 1,00 per yard.
This week receiving and for sale by
ORRIN RAWSON. ORRIN RAWSON. Worcester, Sept. 15, 1841.

New York Auction Goods.

THE Subscriber is this week receiving from Boston and New York Auctions, and other sources, 200 Packages of Fall and Winter Goods—smong which may

be found—
English, French and American Prints—Furniture
Patches - English, French and German Merinous - Alpace
ca Lustres - Alpacea and Orleans Cloths—Thibet Cloths
- Silks of all kinds, - Hisck, Blue Black and Colored

Silks of all kinds, - Hisck, Blue Black and Colored Oils, Window Glass, and
Manufacturers articles
generally.

SIGN OF THE GOOD SAMARITAN
Worcester, Aug. 24, 1841.

Kubbers! Rubbers!

Rubbers!

Wolvester Sike Velvets - Rich Ribbons—Plain and Figured Alepians—Sike Velvets - Rich Ribbons—Plain and Framed Alepians—Sike Velvets - Rich Ribbons—Plain and Framed Alepians—Plain and Blacked and Blown Lines—Gave - Blowers—Plain and Blacked Colors—Single - Rich Rasin and Blacked Colors—Considered—Suttinets—Vestings—Filot and Beaver Cloths—Rose and Whitney Blankets—Marseilles Quilts—Wolles Yarn—Bleached and Brown Cottons—Frackings, &c. &c.

Wollen Yarn—Bleached and Brown Cottons—Freekings, &c.

The above, together with a complete assortment of all other kinds of Dry Goods, have recently been purchased from the best sources, and will be sold less than can be found at any other store in Massachusetts, and as Mo. 8 Goddand's Row, by

AARON STONE, Jr., Agent.

Worcester, Sept. 22, 1841. 38 inf

CHRIST IR PU Worcester, M have a seventh gratic have the 12th and 13t 17th and 18th gratic 22d and 23d gratic 11th and 18th gratic
21d and 23d gratic.
• s and pay \$10 sh
The payer will b
otherwise ordered.

IT A few adverofmitted at the new
of All Communication.
• to. Address the

Dea. WIL.

From L English ! Mr. Clarke ter, is an excel the pleasure o London.-Ed. Mr. Clarke, thus mentions ti

Arrival at Fern We landed at January, had a son the agent o and were invite on the first & menced preachi eside there. I 10, 'And the a for, behold, I br

joy, which shall

ended, and is

and had a still my lips the wor day evening I ing, and every from fifty to en for an hour to the truths of share in the we the means of m ing; we have worship common again at five o

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white men were ing God, and the eeyah towns, in or perhaps 1,00 ingly rich, and towns of the ne with tall trees s and very well a ally found in to Respecting t

reception and

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different direc

form a town, a

doubt there at have not yet b timid, inoffens as go among ti with the long Their langua not be very di soft and gentle lightful sound eaching four concerning Go This may seed last Sabbath I stood, on my i very short con poor females. neatly dressed lowing day; 6 words into her praying God to

rite conviction